

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
For a Workers-Farmers Government
To Organize the Unorganized
Against Imperialist War
For the 40-Hour Week

Daily Worker

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500 WORKER DELEGATES VOTE STRIKE AUGUST FIRST

Enormous Armies Prepared to Invade Soviet Union Over Polish, Rumanian Border

WORKERS MASS OPPOSITION TO IMPERIALIST WAR ON AUGUST 1 NECESSARY TO DEFEND U. S. S. R.

2,500,000 Soldiers Can Be Mobilized Within 30 Days by Border States; Imperial Vassals

Burst of Speed in Polish Munitions Factories; France Promises 12 Divisions; Britain to Aid

BERLIN, July 23, (Delayed).—The offensive cordon around the Soviet Union is drawn tighter than ever; the danger of war is growing acute. In the Far East, Japan is planning the complete annexation of Manchuria, whose provincial government is actually merely an imperialist catspaw. In Southern Asia the war base of imperialist Britain is laid in Persia, Iraq, and Mosul, where strong squadrons of bombers and attack airplanes are concentrating for the conquest of the Caucasian oil-fields and the cotton district of Turkestan. With the aid of the new Amer of Afghanistan, Habibullah, England is also using Afghanistan as an outpost against the Soviet Union.

The danger of war is most acute, however, on the western border of the Soviet Union: Poland and Rumania, the vassal states of the Entente, are feverishly arming themselves for war. Here are some facts on the Polish and Rumanian armaments.

France Gives Weapons. In addition, Poland has received from France in the six years from 1923 to 1929 no less than 150,000 rifles, 5,000 machine guns, 3,000 heavy and light field guns, 500,000 shells, 1,000 war planes, and 250 tanks. As Poland was unable to finance these huge armament expenditures alone, France granted Poland loans aggregating 800,000,000 francs during the last five years.

The war preparations of Poland and Rumania have progressed so far that they can now cover their own requirements for munitions as follows: rifles, 65 per cent; light

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Mexican Workers, Peasants Score Attacks on U. S. S. R.

The Hands Off Soviet Russia and Anti-Imperialist War Committee of Mexico, speaking in the name of thousands of Mexican workers and peasants, has sent a statement to the All-America Anti-Imperialist League U. S. Section, denouncing the imperialist war plots against the Soviet Union. The statement, signed by Hernan Laborde, general secretary, declares:

"It has been decided to constitute this committee as the Hands Off

The Attempt to Railroad 15 Strikers to Electrocution

The working class of America, rendered watchful by the murder of Sacco-Vanzetti, still remembering the Haymarket martyrs, are earnestly following every detail of the impending Gastonia trial which begins next Monday, July 29, only a few days off.

Aroused by the constant warnings of the International Labor Defense that the electric chair is the bosses' punishment for unionizing and fighting for better conditions, the workers realize that the Gastonia fight is their fight.

The bosses are tightening their chains on the working class everywhere, adding to their tortures the increased speed-up and the low starvation wage.

A brief resume of the Gastonia case should begin with the bare brutal fact that 15 members of the National Textile Workers Union are charged with murder. For these the electric chair is a great possibility. Eight more are held on charges of assault with intent to kill. Three of those charged with murder are women, one of them a girl of thirteen.

Their crime consists in attempting to organize the most exploited element of all American labor, the Southern textile workers, white and black. To understand this case more fully, one should realize the South is the stronghold of the American bourgeois. It is rapidly becoming industrialized, drawing the textile industries there from the North, because of cheap labor, because of cheap water power, because of the unorganized conditions of the workers.

The South is also the home of pellagra, the disease caused by undernourishment, and the first six months of this year found an

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Fight Against All Imperialist War! For Defense of the Soviet Union! Down Tools at 4 P. M., August 1!

Against Imperialist War!

For the Defense of the Soviet Union!

Down tools 4 o'clock Thursday, Aug. 1!

Fellow Workers:

The Soviet Union, the Fatherland of the workers and farmers of the world, the land of Socialist construction, the First Workers' Republic, is being attacked by the Chinese war lords, hirelings of world imperialism.

The seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway across which the capitalists would send hordes of mercenaries against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; the arrest of trade representatives of Soviet industries and the arrests of thousands of employees of the Chinese Eastern Railroad who refused to carry soldiers and arms to the frontier with which to attack the Soviet Union; the arrest of all officials and members of workers' organizations which were in sympathy with the U. S. S. R.; the massing of Chinese hirelings equipped with the weapons of murder supplied by the United States, Great Britain and other imperialist powers on the Soviet border; these but indicate the acute immediate danger of imperialist war against the U. S. S. R.

Under the pretense of "mediation" United States, Great Britain, Japan and France are jockeying for favorable positions both against each other and from which they could more effectively attack the Soviet Union. The whole bourgeois press, including that of the socialists and reactionary labor fakers in the American Federation of Labor and officials of so-called independent unions of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union type, scream their hatred against the land of the emancipated working class by crying about "red imperialism" when every honest worker throughout the world knows that the Soviet Union, our Socialist Fatherland, raised the demand on every occasion including the so-called disarmament conferences that a complete and universal disarmament immediately take place. These proposals were rejected by the bosses' representatives at these conferences. Instead the workers of the world are now experiencing increased burdens, which greater armaments in preparation for war is putting upon them.

The United States is leading the race for war preparations. The reports of the government at Washington admit that expenditures for war preparations by the United States government is greater in this country than in any other country of the world, including the other big imperialist powers. Coupled with these huge expenditures for war, we have the increased rationalization of the masses of the workers' organizations, the frame-up and murder of workers, as in the cases of Sacco and Vanzetti, the murder of the car strikers in New Orleans and the present attempt to railroad textile strikers in Gastonia to the electric chair. As a result of rationalization and capitalist efficiency which is being intensified so as to give the American capitalist class greater possibilities for the domination of the world and as a result of the preparations which are aimed at securing by military force such domination, the bosses are piling up huge profits while the conditions of the workers are continually being worsened.

The colonial workers in Latin America (Nicaragua, Venezuela, in the East (India, China, Morocco), and thru-out the world are in revolt against their imperialist masters who are ruling them thru puppet governments which are maintained by troops of the great powers.

The Soviet Union is the pole around which all the oppressed workers and farmers throughout the world are rallying.

The period of preparation for world war is also a period for preparation for world revolution. The events since the end of 1928, the time when the call for International Red Day was issued, have brilliantly proved the correctness of the analysis on which basis I. R. D. was organized. The developments in Manchuria especially, show that we are entering the eve of the outbreak of war. This period must be a period for the most effective mobilization of the masses for the overthrow of the whole capitalist system!

Workers of New York! August First has been set aside by the workers of the world as a special day of mobilization and demonstration against the imperialist war preparations, against the attacks on the Soviet Union, and for the defense of our Socialist Fatherland.

At a monster mass conference held last night, it was decided that all workers should DOWN TOOLS AT FOUR O'CLOCK AND JOIN THE GENERAL STRIKE DEMONSTRATIONS TO BE HELD IN UNION SQUARE.

March from your work shop to Union Square to demonstrate!

Let the voice of Labor be heard with all its invincible power.

Stand by the Soviet Union, the land of the workers and peasants!

Defend the Soviet Union against the Chinese war lords, the hirelings of world imperialism, and the threatened intervention of the big powers against our Socialist Fatherland.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA.
DISTRICT TWO.

DEFEND THE GASTONIA TEXTILE STRIKERS!

FIGHT EXECUTIONERS OF WORKING CLASS!

To All Party Members,

To All Revolutionary Workers:

The trial of the Gastonia strikers is now approaching. Fifteen workers are about to be railroaded to the electric chair. These Gastonia workers are being framed up by the capitalist class because they have dared to challenge the southern textile barons, because they have attempted to organize into a union in order to improve their miserable living conditions. They are about to be railroaded to the electric chair by capitalist "justice" because white and black workers have stood shoulder to shoulder in one struggle for their common rights of organization.

These Gastonia workers that have stood out heroically against the united forces of the bosses, of the capitalist states, of the treacherous A. F. of L. officialdom and the Mus-tate group of social reformists are part of a huge movement develop-

ing in the south for the organization of the textile slaves, black and white, as well as the building up of the power of the working class in the south against the speedup system, low wages, long hours, oppressive state machinery that is owned body and soul by the industrial magnates, power trusts and bankers.

Brutal Rationalization

The capitalist class is subjecting the southern workers to the most

ing in the struggle against their bosses. The Soviet Union is the living example for all toilers which shows the road of revolution which the oppressed will have to take if they are to emancipate themselves. The Soviet Union is today the leader of all the world's workers against their oppressors.

The bourgeoisie hope by making war on the Soviet Union, by suppressing the great land of liberated proletarian workers, to succeed through a reign of white-guard murder to suppress the rising tide of the class struggle in their own imperialist countries. They hope by destroying the Russian Revolution to be free from this revolutionary force that is a danger to the capitalist system and an inspiration to the world proletariat and oppressed colonial peoples and fight out the antagonisms among themselves springing from the need of new markets, raw materials—antagonisms that are leading to a world war among the imperialist powers.

The American government, the government of the big bankers and trust magnates, the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the government of the Gastonia frame-up, the government of the open shop, the strikebreaking government, the champion and defender of the speed-up system, of unemployment, of low wages, the government that murdered the New Orleans car strikers, the government that imprisons workers, that deport workers, that frames up workers, the government of capitalist exploiters, this government, our enemy, the enemy of the working class and poor farmers in the United States, and of the colonial workers, this government is now supporting the counter-revolutionary Nanking government, the butcher of the Chinese workers, and is preparing jointly with them to attack our Socialist Fatherland, the Soviet Union.

Workers of New York! Diplomatic gestures about "mediation" must not fool you. These are only the cries of the bourgeoisie with which they hope to befuddle the masses, to turn the attention of the masses away from their preparations for war against the Soviet Union, and thereby to put themselves in stronger position for waging war on the Soviet Union.

The period of preparation for world war is also a period for preparation for world revolution. The events since the end of 1928, the time when the call for International Red Day was issued, have brilliantly proved the correctness of the analysis on which basis I. R. D. was organized. The developments in Manchuria especially, show that we are entering the eve of the outbreak of war. This period must be a period for the most effective mobilization of the masses for the overthrow of the whole capitalist system!

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ing in the south for the organization of the textile slaves, black and white, as well as the building up of the power of the working class in the south against the speedup system, low wages, long hours, oppressive state machinery that is owned body and soul by the industrial magnates, power trusts and bankers.

Brutal Rationalization

The capitalist class is subjecting the southern workers to the most

brutal forms of rationalization. Through low wages and speedup, they are aiming to reduce the living standards of the workers of the entire country. Through this rationalization and through the pressure which the capitalists are conducting in the entire country, they are aiming to outstrip their imperialist rivals.

(Continued on page 7.)

Denounce Calles as Betrayer

General Plutarco Elias Calles is his way to Europe seeking to improve his health. Sold Out to U. S.

"Calles, the betrayer of the Mexican Revolution, who completely sold himself to the interests of the American imperialists, is directly responsible for the assassinations and cold blooded murders perpetrated by the lackey Government of Mexico during and after his presidency. He

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CITY CONFERENCE OF MANY ORGANIZATIONS PREPARES DEFENSE OF SOVIET UNION

"War Crisis, Pacifist Offensive, and Workers' Resistance, Tuned Together," Says Foster

Great Demonstration In Union Square, Torch Procession for International Red Day

Five hundred delegates from every sort of militant workers' organization crowded Irving Plaza Hall last night and voted with enthusiasm to constitute themselves into the Workers' Anti-Imperialist War and Defense the Soviet Union Conference of Greater New York. They voted to struggle against imperialist war and the attack on the Soviet Union, plainly visible through the pacifist smoke screen that surrounds the war preparations.

"When the Communist International announced August 1st as International Anti-Imperialist War Day," said William Z. Foster, the first speaker, "a great guffaw went up from the social democrats all over the world, at the 'Communists' lack of realism." They said, and the pacifist bourgeois thought, that the world moved toward peace, and we were alarmists. Now on the very day of Anti-Imperialist War Day, the imperialist powers launch an attack against the Soviet Union, and the August 1st demonstrations have to take on the character also of 'Defend the Soviet Union' Day, completely justifying the analysis of the Communists. There are also preparations everywhere for war between the imperialist rivals. We meet on August 1st, not just to protest against war, but to struggle against it."

The other principal speakers were Louis Hyman, for the Needle Trades Industrial Union and the Gastonia strikers, Williams, who told of capitalist rationalization and strike breaking there, as preparation for the imperialist war. William W. Weinstein reported to the conference for the Communist Party, Y. Y. Hsu, for the Alliance for Defense of the Workers and Peasants Revolution in China; George Pershing, for the Young Communist League (young workers are always considered the best cannon

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GASTONIA THUGS
TRY NEW RAID;
ARE BEATEN OFF

200 Workers Rally For
Defense of Colony

GASTONIA, N. C., July 24.—Quick action by workers circumented what might have resulted in another attack at the new Workers International Relief tent colony outside of Gastonia Tuesday night. Nearly all the men from the tent colony went to a big mass meeting at the Rex mill in the evening. In their absence the committee of one hundred and special deputies rode around the tent colony and threatened to wreck it.

During the night members of the committee of one hundred were seen prowling in the surrounding woods and several shots were fired, supposedly by the Lory gang, but without doing damage.

Attorney Neal issued a statement today:

"Only a few days before the most important trial in the history of the South, I do not see how any fair-minded person can doubt that the minds of prosecution jurors have been inflamed by prejudice against

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HALL SPEAKS FOR CLEVELAND MEET

Great enthusiasm in many cities for the forthcoming Trade Union Unity Conference to be held in Cleveland on Aug. 31 is reported by Otto Hall, head of the Negro department of the Trade Union Educational League who is now on a tour through the East and the Middle West.

Thousands of Negro and white workers are responding eagerly to the movement which will culminate in the establishment of a new

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I. L. D. Gains In Fight
On Cheswick Courts

As a result of the fight made by the New York District of the International Labor Defense, the appellate court has granted a stay of extradition to Salvatore Accorisi, Italian worker, who is being framed up in Pennsylvania on a charge of murder in connection with the notorious Cheswick cases.

Accorisi is accused of having fired the shot that killed state trooper Holt on May 22, 1927, when state

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ARREST GREEK STRIKERS

ATHENS (By Mail).— Leaders of the Tobacco Workers Union were arrested following a two hour protest strike against oppression by the fascist government.

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ON PAGE 4

of this issue is an article which all workers should read: "The Proletarian Attitude Towards the Army," from the Theses and Resolutions of the Sixth World Congress of the C. I.

GASTONIA DEFENSE WEEK CONFERENCE AT IRVING PLAZA, 15TH STREET AND IRVING PLACE TONIGHT!

Save the 15 Gastonia strikers from the electric chair or long terms in prison. Send delegates to mobilize the New York workers for Defense Week, July 27 to August 3.

RALLY MASSES TO SAVE THEM!

AIMS OF ELECTION CAMPAIGN

By REBECCA GRECHT.

The Communist Party enters the New York city and state elections in a period of increasing war danger and upon imperialist attack upon the Soviet Union, in a period of sharpening class struggles. In New York, the process of introducing capitalist efficiency (rationalization), with its destructive speed-up system, its wage-cutting campaigns, its general worsening of conditions, has been progressing rapidly. The open alliance between the government and capitalist parties and their socialist allies, labor bureaucrats and manufacturing and banking interests, has been strengthened in order to further the war aims of American imperialism and tighten the bonds of exploitation upon the workers. As a result, a decided spirit of battle is being roused in ever larger sections of the working masses in New York, which has called forth from the strike-breaking Walker government the most brutal attacks upon their efforts to organize their new militant unions, their strikes and picket lines.

Against Imperialist War.

The election campaign this year must become an intensive drive to mobilize the workers against imperialist war, and for defense of the Soviet Union. Through it must be organized the broadest campaign to expose the role of social reformists—the American Federation of Labor bureaucrats and the Socialist Party. It must develop a widespread movement to rally the workers for militant resistance to the sharpening attacks of the government and employers, for organization of the unorganized and the building of a revolutionary trade union center, for a determined, energetic battle against the brutal police terror rampant in New York and elsewhere.

In the recent strikes that have taken place in New York, in the strikes of the shoe workers, the cafeteria workers, the iron and bronze workers, the needle workers, it has been clearly shown that the only Party which fights for the workers is the Communist Party of America. Especially in the present war situation has it become clear that only the Communist Party fights against imperialist war, against pacifist illusions. The Socialist Party in its complete abandonment of the class struggle has become the champion of the union breaking policies of the labor bureaucrats, and today also stands ex-

posed as an enemy of the Soviet Union. Recent demonstrations in New York, the various strike struggles, have given definite indications of the great possibilities existing for a mass Communist election campaign. All forces must be mobilized for this end.

Win the Masses.

A broad movement for support of the Communist program and candidates must be developed among the workers in shops and factories, in the militant trade unions, among the rank and file of the unions still controlled by reactionary bureaucrats, in every fraternal labor organization. Campaign committees for the Communist election campaign must be set up in all shops, fraternal organizations, trade unions, tenants' leagues, co-operatives, etc.

An intensive drive for new recruits to the revolutionary army of the working class must be carried on throughout the city. ONE THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY BY NOVEMBER 5th, ELECTION DAY must be our goal. One thousand new members to strengthen and build the Party of revolutionary struggle against imperialist war, against the capitalist state, against the entire capitalist system.

Central Slogans.

We must carry our campaign, our program, our demands, our aims, into every proletarian section of the city. TWO MILLION LEAFLETS MUST BE ISSUED BY NOVEMBER 5th, distributed at factory gates, among the workers in munition plants, machine shops, refineries, shoe factories, automobile plants, needle factories and bakeries; among the wage slaves of the traction trust; among the miserably exploited workers on the water front. These leaflets will raise the slogans:

"Fight against imperialist war!" "Defend the Soviet Union!" "Fight against speed-up," and the entire system of "capitalist efficiency." Fight for the protection of women, young workers and children workers, for full equality for the oppressed Negro masses! Build revolutionary unions! Organize and prepare for the struggle for final emancipation of the working class, under the leadership of the Communist Party and Communist International.

Leaflets will not be the only means of developing a mass Communist election drive. In this campaign, the DAILY WORKER, the official organ of the Communist

Party, must be used as one of the chief weapons of the workers in their struggles. FIVE THOUSAND NEW READERS OF THE DAILY WORKER MUST BE WON BY ELECTION DAY. In every shop and factory, at every street demonstration, in every working class organization, the DAILY WORKER must be brought before the workers. The working class cannot effectively carry on its struggles and fulfill its tasks without the vital weapon of a revolutionary press. The DAILY WORKER is this weapon.

A MINIMUM OF FIFTY NEW COMMUNIST SHOPS MUST BE ORGANIZED BY NOVEMBER 5th, in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, Long Island and Manhattan—in every factory where contacts are established new members won. These Communist shop nuclei will become the center in the factories for organization of the workers, for their mobilization against imperialist war. They will become centers for the revolutionary activity of the working class. In this way by this election campaign, the Communist Party can make a great contribution to the growth of the struggle both in strength and intensity of the working class to overthrow the whole capitalist system.

Together with the building of factory nuclei, we must aim further to establish new Communist shop papers. DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF COMMUNIST FACTORY NEWS-PAPERS.

Around the basic problems of the shops must be developed a broad campaign of mobilization of the workers for aggressive action against their bosses and for militant participation in the struggle against the capitalist state power.

Need \$25,000.

In order to carry on the intensive drive planned, a Communist campaign fund of \$25,000 must be raised. Every working class organization, every militant must become a contributor to the election fund. Every effort must be made to raise this fund so that our aims in the election campaign may be achieved.

Class Against Class.

These are among the concrete aims of the Communist Party in the New York election campaign. Every member of the party, every fighter, must become a driving force to attain them. The Communist Party will utilize the 1929 election campaign to strengthen the power of the working class, develop their

class solidarity. The central aim of the Communist Party in this election campaign is to advance the working class further on the road of class struggle, nearer the goal of the emancipation of the working class. The Communist Party will carry on its drive to unite labor in New York into a powerful army to improve the conditions of the workers and prepare them for the overthrow of the system of wage slavery and the establishment of a Workers and Farmers government.

LABOR NOT ON THE JOB

Article 8—Joe Hill

By VERN SMITH.

Joe Hill woke up in the prison at Salt Lake City, Utah, at four o'clock in the morning, November 19, 1915, and remembered he was to be shot at 7:30. He looked for his suit he had asked for; the warden had laid it away nearly two years before, when he was just arrested; it was his only good suit, and he had a fancy to die in it. But the suit they gave him had something wrong with it. It was some inches too big, and inside on the pocket, was a strip of cloth, nicely lettered, "J. S. Morrison."

The frame-up, pure and simple, was reaching out after Joe Hill, to shroud his body and smirch his reputation even after his death. His suit had been changed for another by those who had arranged that Joe Hill should be shot for a crime he never committed. His body was to be exhibited with a suit tagged as Morrison's. Morrison was the grocer that had been killed in a neighborhood feud, Jan. 10, 1914, and for whose death Joe Hill was being executed. It would make a nice little story for the press, when some reporter, properly tipped off, "discovered" that "Joseph Hillstrom" went to his death brazenly wearing clothing he had stolen from his victim, after shooting him.

Wasn't Even Morrison's.

Hill was shot in his prison clothes, and they had to say that a guard found the name in the suit and wouldn't let Joe Hill wear it. They showed it to Morrison's widow, and asked her to identify it as one of her husband's, but she was fired of the dirty game, and refused. She did say it was something like the

coward.

The cowards were rather the members of the board of pardons of Utah. Two hours before Joe Hill was shot, a telegram, giving an affidavit made in Seattle by Wm. Busky, a migratory laborer, stating that he was with Hill on the night Morrison was shot, and providing an alibi, had caused the members of the board of pardons to assemble, of their own accord. They began to wonder if it was best to go ahead with the execution. The whole world was crying out against the manifestly unjust verdict and unfair trial at which Hill was framed. The Swedish ambassador (Joseph Hillstrom was a Swedish subject, though long in America) had protested. Under pressure President Wilson had wired Governor Spry of Utah asking a respite. Labor everywhere had at last awakened to what was going on in the Mormon capital.

The "Saints" Get Busy.

But the forces crystallized in the Utah Construction Co. and the Utah Copper Co. (alias the Mormon Church), had dictated through Gov. Spry a contemptuous refusal to Wilson. It said in almost so many words that Wilson might be worried about the effect on U. S. world politics of this execution, but the employers of Utah had had enough of these agitators, and had this one where they wanted him.

And these dark and bloody forces dealt with the impromptu meeting of the pardons board. As its white-faced spokesman said to the reporters, "They have decided not to interfere with the execution." They had had it pretty easy framing Joe Hill, and there is a big lesson to labor in this case. Nobody in the world at large paid any attention to the shooting of the grocer Morrison in Salt Lake City. Two masked men had entered his store, where he sat with a revolver laid in an open box, counting sales slips at 10 p. m., and with his

"Gentlemen, I die with a clear conscience. I never did anything wrong in my life. I die fighting—not like a coward. Good by. Fire! Let 'er go."

"Don't Mourn—Organize!"

The day before he was shot he sent a telegram to Bill Haywood: "Good-by Bill. I will die like a true-blue rebel. Don't waste any time in mourning. Organize."

And then, as an afterthought, another wire: "It is a hundred miles from here to Wyoming. Could you arrange to have my body hauled to the state line to be buried? Don't want to be found dead in Utah." This is not the language of a

two sons watching him. He was a quarrelsome man, and he had his enemies. The taller, darker man said, "We've got you now," and both opened fire. Morrison and his elder son were killed.

Joe Hill himself stated the case this way, while his lawyers were appealing:

"Owing to the prominence of Mr. Morrison, there had to be a goat. And the undersigned, being, as they thought, a friendless tramp, a Swede, and worst of all, an I.W.O., had no right to live anyway, and was therefore selected to be the goat."

But Joe Hill was a little modest. He was more than a friendless tramp, he was the rebel songbird. His jeering verse had girdled the world, and it is immortal as long as capitalism lasts. It has burst the bounds of I. W. O. sectarianism, and the rollicking tunes and words of "Long Haired Preachers Come Out Every Night," "Casey Jones," "Tramp, Tramp, Keep on A-Tramping," "There is Power, There is Power in a Band of Workmen," and many others are heard from Seattle to Gastonia and from San Diego to Boston.

"Neath the Red Flag."

Joe Hill had been a fighter. He was with Jack Mosby in the attempt to set up a workers' republic in America, the Republic of Lower California; and the first Red Army since the days of the Paris Commune. The chorus of one of his songs begins:

"Should I ever be a soldier,
Neath the Red Flag I would fight;
Should a gun I ever shoulder,
It's to crush the tyrant's might."

The best interpretation of Joe Hill's refusal to explain a wound on his hand when he was arrested four days after the shooting of Morrison is that there was an abundance of fighting in the mining regions of the Rockies that year, plenty of strikes, small and large, and fierce

little battles in lonely mountain canyons in Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, in which mine gunmen and miners "shot it out" in the night. And Hill was a rebel and a fighter. The employers had plenty of reasons to get him; they couldn't pin any of these fights on him, so they used the shooting of Morrison.

Joe Hill had practically no counsel at his trial, in June, 1914. He had no defense fund to speak of, and worst of all, no adequate publicity. The I. W. O. press was weak, with small circulation; the organization was in one of its periodic slumps. The great war was looming. There was war a-plenty in every mining region. The massacre at Ludlow took place at exactly that time. The trial was not even reported in the Appeal to Reason, in the Masses, or in most of the liberal bourgeois papers. The International Socialist Review carried one stinging little letter, hidden away in the back, asking for funds for the case. There was no real publicity bureau. James Rowan, who later led the "emergency program" split in the I. W. O., was in charge of defense; he was crazy.

The jury was packed; the foreman and over half of the jurors were never subpoenaed for jury duty. They were Utah Construction and Copper Co. men, simply placed in the box by the sheriff. The Mormon Church hierarchy owned mines and did general construction contracting—and this was a Mormon town.

Never Identified.

The younger son of Morrison, even under the most outrageous prompting, couldn't identify Joe Hill as one of the assassins. But Phoebe Seely, dragged up from somewhere by the prosecution, said she saw two men near the grocery store, and one of them "looked about the size of the defendant."

The district attorney questioned: Continued on Page Seven

What You Must Do to Save the

Daily Worker

One month ago, June 21, The Daily Worker did not appear for lack of funds. This was the first time that this suspension occurred since the founding of The Daily Worker five and one-half years ago.

We resumed publication the next day. A few comrades and friends in New York pooled their resources to save the Daily, and give it a chance to appeal to the readers and loyal supporters.

The campaign for funds is now five weeks old, and yet the Daily is in the same precarious condition it has been in at the beginning. The money coming in is too slow to cover the deficit, and give the Daily a breathing spell.

Ten thousand dollars has been collected, when at least \$1,000 per day is needed to pull the Daily out of its present crisis.

Will the Daily get this money? The next few weeks will decide the fate of the Daily.

The readers will have to decide—

Shall the Daily live—or shall it suspend?

Shall the Daily suspend—with the danger of war looming in the immediate present?

Shall the Daily suspend—in the face of the attempt to railroad 15 workers in Gastonia to the electric chair?

Shall the Daily suspend—at a time when the workers are facing ever increasing attacks by the bosses, their police and gunmen, and their Right Wing Allies?

UPON YOU DEVOLVES THE ANSWER.

Publication of the paper means increasing sacrifices on the part of all members and sympathizers of the Party and Daily.

The minimum of one day's wage for members of the Party and substantial contribution at least equivalent to a day's wage must be forwarded immediately.

The next few days are crucial. The next few days will settle the fate of the Daily.

WILL YOU ANSWER?

Do not wait for another suspension. Enclose your check or money order immediately. Wire it or rush by air mail to THE DAILY WORKER, 26 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

The Daily must increase its circulation to reach ever wider circles of workers. A large circulation will reduce the huge deficit.

We have a number of ways for increasing the circulation, which are enumerated below.

The Sustaining Fund must be established immediately. Our readers and friends should not only send their immediate contribution, but pledge themselves to give a definite sum monthly or weekly. This will help the Daily avoid such crises as now exist.

- 1.—Read the Daily.
- 2.—Buy a copy for a friend or shopmate.
- 3.—Get a bundle for distribution.
- 4.—Insist that your standkeeper carries the Daily.
- 5.—Insist that he displays it.
- 6.—Buy a copy to start off the standkeeper's sales.
- 7.—Keep this up for a few weeks.

READ THE SERIAL

"I SAW IT MYSELF"

By HENRY BARBUSSE—Author of 'Under Fire,' 'Chains,' and Other Great Novels.

It is a story of white terror and workers persecution that is full of harrowing details. The Daily Worker is fortunate in being able to present this story to its readers for the first time.

This brilliant novel has been tabooed by the ruling class press the world over. In America it is hardly known.

WILL THE DAILY SURVIVE?

SEND ALL YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO DAILY WORKER, 26-28 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

SUSTAINING FUND

- 1.—Pledge yourself to send in contributions weekly or monthly.
- 2.—Send it the first of the month regularly.
- 3.—Get your union or organization to contribute regularly.
- 4.—Get a co-worker to do the same.

Workers of the U. S. Must Defeat the Gastonia Mill Bosses Attempt to Railroad Strikers

FREE THE 23! WORKERS CRY IN VAST PROTEST

Elect Officers for I.L.D. Work

Severals of conferences representing thousands of workers are being held throughout the United States to complete the machinery for Gastonia Defense and Relief Week, July 27 to August 3, when \$50,000 must be raised to save the 15 members of the National Textile Workers' Union from the electric chair.

The language sections, workers and their organizations in the North, East, South and West all report increasing activity. Letters were received at the International Labor Defense office, at 80 E. 11th St., today from every part of the country in which funds were sent from many diverse workers' organizations and unions.

Mother Bloor writes from Bismarck, North Dakota, that the response is splendid.

Checks have been received from as far west as the Finnish Working Women's Club of Eureka, Cal., from Mesa, Ariz., from the Sacco-Vanzetti branch of the International Labor Defense, of Los Angeles, and many other western industrial sections.

A typical letter was received from Mesa, Ariz., in which \$25 was enclosed. The letter stated:

"Enclosed you will find \$25 you can use for the defense of all innocent workers that have falsely been accused of crime. With best wishes and hoping you can do everything possible for the Gastonia class war prisoners, I am, F. H. Peterson, Mesa, Ariz."

The Philadelphia conference, at which many workers, fraternal and her organizations sent delegates as well in Grand Fraternity Hall, 1235 Arch Street, last night.

Defense Week will be opened in New York by a giant solidarity festival today, at Pleasant Bay Park, at which 50,000 workers will pledge their solidarity with the Gastonia textile strikers who go on trial Monday.

Weinstone, Poyntz, Wagenknecht, Foster, Biedenkapp, and Hyman will be the speakers. Fireworks, special dancing, a fifty piece symphony orchestra will be other features of this mass festival, two days before the Gastonia trial.

The workers' delegates at the various conferences are making definite organizational plans to secure the million signatures for the mass protest petition, for raising the \$50,000 by a house to house campaign, by tag days, by street and shop collections, by every possible manner.

At many of the conferences, officers are being elected to serve as a committee in order to have a central point from which to carry on the manifold activities to save the Gastonia strikers, and the other class war prisoners of America.

These members call meetings from time to time to give directions in this drive for 100,000 members, for \$50,000, for 1,000,000 signatures on the petition.

The campaign is chiefly that of a united front from below. The workers, and only the masses of the workers, alone, can save the class war prisoners.

Send delegates to the conferences! Elect officers! Meet regularly! And in this manner will the organizational plans be made to get the 100,000 members, the \$50,000 and the 1,000,000 names.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS ARE WANTED BY THE I. L. D.

The National Office of the International Labor Defense is carrying on its new drive for the defense of Gastonia strikers who go on trial on July 29. Committees are wanted to help. The office is open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. every day, including Sundays. Committees should apply to Room 402, 80 E. 11th St.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27-August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

MEMBERSHIP BLANK

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
National Office: 80 E. 11th St., New York

No Death Sentences for the Gastonia Strikers!
N. Prison Sentences!

Defend the right of workers to defend their lives and their union against the attacks of the armed forces of the bosses' government!

The International Labor Defense must reach a membership of 100,000 by the end of the Gastonia trial.

Enclosed please find either 25 cents for initiation fee or \$1.00 for initiation fee and five months dues.

Name

Address

City and State

"Only the Working Class Can Free Them"

By Wm. Gropper



Join In Mass Protest On Gastonia Defense Week.

POLICE CLUB AT GASTON MEET

Workers to Continue Demonstrations

Police broke up a Gastonia protest demonstration at Tenth Street and Second Avenue, attended by 500 workers.

Carl Reeve, Harriet Silverman and Raymond Clark, a Gastonia striker had addressed the meeting, and Pollock, editor of Solidarity, the W. I. R. organ, was telling of the Gastonia police, when the New York police, evidently resenting what was being said, informed the speaker that St. Marks Hospital, which is two blocks away, had complained that the speaking was too loud, and called into the crowd, manhandling many of the men and women workers.

Open air meetings are being held all week by the International Labor Defense and the Workers' International Relief to prepare for the Defense and Relief week which opens Saturday with the solidarity demonstration at Pleasant Bay Park.

Beautiful Program.
A musical program will be presented by an orchestra of 50 men led by Yasha Fishberg, at the Solidarity demonstration.

William Z. Foster, William W. Weinstone, Alfred Wagenknecht and Juliet Stuart Poyntz will speak at the demonstration. Entertaining features include a sports program presented by the Labor Sports Union.

AGAINST BOOZE FOR WORKERS
Henry Ford yesterday assured the religious that none of his workmen are permitted to drink "on or off duty." Ford controls the lives of his workers even "off duty."

Strike Songs Show Spirit of Mill Hands

Workers to Continue Demonstrations

The bitter hatred displayed by the capitalists and their spokesmen, the press, government and pulpits, against the Gastonia strikers, has imprinted itself so indelibly in the hearts of the southern working class, that their children are singing folk songs that have arisen spontaneously from their struggles.

A collection of them has been composed by an 11-year-old child of a striker, tiny, half-starved Odell Corley, since the strike began.

The children of the Gastonia strikers have put their words to tunes, and any evening in the tent colony you can hear them singing in the typical "blues" melody of the South. Here are two of the songs:

May I sleep in your tent tonight,
Beal?
For it's cold lying out on the ground
And the cold North wind whistling
upon us,
And we have no place to lie down.

Manville-Jenkes has done us dirty,
And he set us out on the ground;
We are sorry we didn't join you
When the rent went out and joined.

O, Beal, O please forgive us,
And take us into your tents;
We will always stick to the Union
And not scab on you no mo'.

Union, Union, you of top,
Keep it up, keep it up, don't you stop.
Don't you worry, don't you fret,
The Union, the Union, gonna win it yet.

Five, ten, fifteen, twenty,
Stole our grub, but still got plenty;
If you got a sweet heart, pin her to your side,
Don't let a deputy take her to ride.

Stand him on the head, stand him on the foot,
Striker, striker, can't be beat.

I'm a little Union girl, not so very fat,
If you dirty policemen come around headquarters
We're goin' to give you some of that.

I bought a scab for fifty cents, parlie voo,
I bought a scab for fifty cents, parlie voo,
I bought a scab for fifty cents, parlie voo,
The son of a gun jumped over the fence.

Einky Dinky, parlie voo.

I.L.D. AND N.T.W.U. IN RAPID GROWTH

Increase Surprised Even Organizers

The past week, and particularly the last several days, have seen a tremendous growth of the National Textile Workers Union and of the International Labor Defense.

The expansion in these organizations exceeded even the expectations of the local organizers at the representatives of the national offices themselves.

It indicates a great swing of popular sentiment in favor of the union and in defense of the strikers and union organizers jailed and awaiting trial next Monday for the murder of Gastonia's chief of police.

Various liberals as well as newspaper reporters have come to the local offices of I. L. D., expressing their amazement at the rapid change that has taken place.

"In 25 years' experience as a newspaper man," one stated, "I have never seen a greater and more pronounced swing of public opinion. Even men who told me a few weeks ago that they thought that the strikers and union organizers should be convicted simply because they are Communists and atheists, are now saying that there must be a fair trial, that there should be a change of venue, and many express doubt as to the guilt of the defendants, and even approval of the union."

There came into the new Gastonia office of the N. T. W. U., just established, many mill workers daily who have hung back hitherto, waiting to see what would happen, — some of them imported by the Manville-Jenkes Company as strike breakers, without their realizing it — who are applying for membership and expressing themselves as satisfied that the union is a good thing, that it is necessary and that it is here to stay.

Since the arrival of Hugo Oehler to replace Fred Beal until he and the other prisoners are freed, together with William Murdoch, vice-president of the union, Ben Wells, Clara Michelson, and others to increase the forces of the N. T. W. U. and the I. L. D., both organizations can now claim confidently and truthfully that they have the active support of a great majority of the workers in Gastonia and vicinity, and are constantly reaching out and expanding in new territory in both Carolinas and Tennessee — even as far as Rome, Ga. This constitutes the strongest possible defense of the strikers and organizers whom the mill owners are trying to get rid of by railroading them to the electric chair and the penitentiary.

After every revolution marking a new phase in the class struggle, the party responsible for the success of the State power stands out in bolder and bolder relief.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27-August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

NEW SLOGAN IS 100,000 TOILERS INTO THE I. L. D.!

Gastonia and Other Cases To Be Fought

The International Labor Defense, fighting the mighty battle against the powerful, brutal textile lords in Gastonia, N. C., who seek the blood of 15 militant strikers, is also vitally concerned with three cases of harshest oppression against workers in Western Pennsylvania, the heart of the Mellon-Grundy coal and steel realm.

These Pennsylvania cases are of national importance also and deserve the utmost consideration of the working class everywhere. They deal with fundamental rights of the working class — the right to hold opinions, the right to assemble, the primitive right to live as civilized humans.

Important Cases.

The first is that of John Tapolchani, of Herminie, Pa., who will lose his citizenship papers because of membership in the Communist Party — unless the working class rises as one against this attempt to set a vicious precedent.

The second is that of the Woodlawn case, in which the defendants have been sentenced to five years imprisonment and the brutal Flynn anti-sedition law, a war time measure held over since 1918.

The third is the Cheswick case, in which 21 miners were arrested at a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration two years ago, in which men, women and children were beaten by the Pennsylvania state troopers, the "Cossacks," who belabored everyone with clubs, riding down on the mass that had gathered in peaceful assemblage.

Out of this latter case grew the frame-up against Salvatore Accorri, of Staten Island, N. Y., who is charged with the murder of Trooper J. J. Downey killed during the attack on the workers. Accorri will be extradited to Pennsylvania to undergo the torture of the third degree, and probably, the electric chair unless the courts are forced by the fight of the I. L. D. to let him go free.

Arrest 3 Young Communists.

The latest case is that of three members of the Communist Youth League arrested for daring to hold a Gastonia open air meeting. The charge was that they held the meeting without a permit, for which they had applied and were refused.

The International Labor Defense is fighting all these cases, which are of the utmost importance to the entire American working class. Behind these cases is seen the metallic fist of the steel companies — the henchmen of Andy Mellon, the Secretary of the United States treasury.

The Tapolchani case is especially important in that it can establish a precedent against workers who believe in the class struggle. What happened in this case is illuminating in exposing the manner in which fascist governments work hand in hand with so-called "democratic" United States.

Fascists Are Instigators.
Tapolchani a barber had written a letter to his brother in Hungary, chiding the latter for being a policeman, "one who attacks workers for the bosses," Tapolchani wrote.

The worthy government opened the mail, and sent the information back to the United States Federal government. The American government eagerly responded and charged Tapolchani with false oath, claiming membership in the Communist Party "was incompatible with citizenship," and for that reason, the Federal Court decided to revoke the papers. The I. L. D. is taking the case to the Supreme Court of the U. S. A.

The three defendants in the Woodlawn case, members of the Communist Party, Pete Muselin, Milan Resetar and Tom Zima, are out under bail of \$7,000 each.

Their case is also being appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Cheswick Case.

In the Cheswick case, ten miners have been indicted and are held for trial on the following charges, which may mean eight years in jail: inciting to rioting, resisting an officer, and unlawful assemblage.

One miner is still in the hospital with a broken neck as a result of the beating inflicted on the workers by the police.

The International Labor Defense, fighting all these cases, simultaneously with the tremendously important Gastonia case, must gain a membership of 100,000 by the end of the Gastonia trial to aid not only the class war prisoners in one section of the land, but all the workers oppressed by capitalist exploitation.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27-August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

The Attempt to Railroad 15 Strikers to Electrocution

Workers Follow Every Detail of Attempt to Murder Fifteen

(Continued from Page One)

crease of 50 per cent in this plague in North Carolina, the state containing the heart of Southern industry today.

Some eight months ago, organizers of the National Textile Workers Union went South and began their work in the mills. No attempt previously had been made to unionize the Southerners except once, in 1922, when a representative of the reactionary American Federation of Labor union, the United Textile Workers, called a strike in this section and then disappeared with the funds four weeks afterward.

12-Hour Day.

Today the Southern textile workers are subjected to the 12-hour day, enduring a torturing speed-up system, living in shacks, and getting paid \$8 and \$10 a week, whereas in the North, the average is approximately twice that wage.

The storm center of the struggle is in Gaston County, where Gastonia is situated, and there 129 textile mills hum day and night.

On April 1, 2,200 textile workers responded to the cry "Strike!" and left their looms untended in the Lory mill, owned by the Manville-Jenkes Company.

The strike was bitterly contested through April and May, with police brutality rampant, with fascist methods prevailing, but the strikers refused to go back to 12 hours a day in the hot, lint-filled halls of their factories.

Police Raid Tents.

The climax of the strike occurred the eventful night of June 7, when the Chief of Police, O. F. Aderholt, led a raid on the tent colony where the strikers lived, after having been dispossessed from the company-owned hovel.

It was on this day that the National Textile Workers Union had scheduled a second walk-out in the Manville-Jenkes mill. Many of the workers remaining in the mills were sympathetic to the strikers and fully 50 per cent of them had agreed to come out when the picket line of the strikers moved past their windows that night.

The picketing demonstration was arranged. Word of the attempted strike was gotten by the mill owners and they mobilized their city policemen, special deputies and determined to actually physically exterminate the union. Guns were to be their arguments against the rapidly growing union.

Stone Strike Leader.

The first clash that day occurred at the evening meeting, when one of the organizers, Vera Bush, arose to speak and stooped to pick up a stone which she had thrown at the police, and began their advance in the picket line toward the mill.

One block away from the mill, the police and deputies swooped down on the picket line and viciously attacked the parade. Women were beaten and choked into unconsciousness by the forces led by Chief of Police Aderholt.

The picket line was broken up, the strikers held their bleeding heads and ran back to their tents. The police were temporarily triumphant. In their tents, the strikers bound their wounds and made further their plans. The excitement had begun to die down, the strikers were ready to go to sleep.

The enraged mill barons, seeing their ideal kingdom threatened by a stubborn, fighting N. T. W. U., decided to end the matter that night. About nine o'clock, Chief of Police Aderholt and his police, inflamed by whiskey, drove up to the camp.

The workers had formed an armed guard to patrol the camp at night. The camp had once before been raided, and the supplies of the strikers, sent by the Workers' International Relief, scattered to the winds.

"Need No God-Damned Search Warrant."

The police rushed up on the premises of the camp. The guard demanded a search warrant. "We don't need no god-damned search warrant," the police said, and attacked the guard.

A shot was fired, Joseph Harrison, organizer for the National Textile Workers Union, fell to the ground, the rifle of gunplay followed and Chief Aderholt was fatally wounded, and three of his force fell with bullet wounds.

Then came a night of terror. The fascist Committee of One Hundred, organized by the mill owners, bearing white handkerchiefs about their arms to identify one another, arrested every striker that could be found, beat some of them into unconsciousness and threw them into jail. The South, the stronghold of lynching, rang with rumors of proposed death parties against the unionists.

71 Arrested.

Seventy-one strikers were arrested that night. Of these seventy-one, the most active were held for murder, and others for assault with intent to kill.

Those charged with murder and held without bond are: Fred E. Beal, C. O. Byers, W. M. McGinness, Louis McLaughlin, George W. Carter, Vera Bush, Joseph Harrison, J. C. Heffner, Robert Allan, Russell Knight, N. F. Gibson, K. Y. Hendricks, Amy Schechter, Sophie Melvin and Delmar Hampton.

The capitalist press of the South has called repeatedly for the blood of the strikers.

I. L. D. Rallying Workers.

The International Labor Defense, of 80 East Eleventh Street, New York City, has brought into swing a nation-wide campaign for defense and publicity. The I. L. D. attorneys are fighting to have the trial removed from Gaston county, where jurors must be drawn from a panel of less than 2,000 petty-bourgeois, most of whom own stock in the textile mills. There is a law in the state that jurors must be "property-holding" citizens. All of these property-holding citizens are inflamed against the organizers of the National Textile Workers Union.

The lawyers for the defense are frankly skeptical about the fate of the workers if the case is tried in Gastonia. "Under present conditions a Gaston county jury that turned in an acquittal would be lynched," one of the attorneys for the defense has stated.

Only Mass Pressure Can Save Them.

The mass protest of the workers alone can save these workers from the electric chair or long terms in prison. The capitalist press has refused to recognize the case as "legitimate" news. Only the ever-increasing watchfulness and protest of the masses can prevent this mass murder.

Two Main Issues.

In the publicity being sent from the offices of the International Labor Defense, the issues for which the National Textile Workers Union fought, are being stressed. These issues are:

The right of workers to organize into militant unions and fight for better conditions.

The right of workers to defend themselves from the murderous onslaughts of the boss-controlled police, gunmen and strike breakers.

These two issues are of the utmost importance to the entire American working class, and the I. L. D. is pointing the searchlight of publicity on the fact that the strikers are being tried for murder because they fostered these principles in the black, reaction-bound South.

STEADY GROWTH IN ALL CLASS WAR CASES KEEPS UP

ILD Aids Many Beside Gastonia Strikers

Gastonia, N. C., leads the long list of a number of tremendously important class war cases that the International Labor Defense is defending today. Prisoners in all sections of the United States are dependent entirely on the help of the working classes rallied by the I. L. D.

The Mineola frame-up victims, Rade Radikovich, of Arizona, ill of tuberculosis at Ellis Island, who may be sent to face certain death in fascist Jugo-Slavia, the Woodlawn case, the Centralia prisoners, Mooney and Billings, the Tapolchani case, the Cheswick case, all of utmost importance to the masses of workers, are a few of the present class war instances.

The International Labor Defense, working at all hours of the day and night to defend these class war prisoners, calls on the great masses of the American workers to get in touch with their district secretaries of the I. L. D., or the national office at 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Send immediate funds and become members at once. Remember the Gastonia case is one of vital importance to the entire working class. Today, that is the foremost case before the American workers.

The district secretaries of the various I. L. D. sections are:

New York, Rose Baron, 799 Broadway, Room 422, N. Y. C.

New England, Robert Zelins, 113 Dudley St., Boston, Mass.

Philadelphia, Jennie Cooper, 1214 Spring Garden St.

Ohio, George Lloyd, 266 West Superior Ave., Room 306, Cleveland, Ohio.

Detroit, Arnold Ziegler, 3782 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Chicago, Isadore Feingold, 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

California, F. Firestein, 113 Stinson St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Buffalo, Charles Berger, 200 Elliott St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The National Office is at 80 E. 11th St., Room 402, N. Y. C.

The I. L. D. must grow to 100,000 members by the end of the Gastonia trial. They must receive \$50,000 for greater aid of the Gastonia and other class-war prisoners. All working class fraternal organizations and unions must build up a mass shield from below for the class war prisoners.

Get one million names on the mass protest petition and fill out the coupons on this page and send them at once to the designated addresses. These are the duties of every worker during Gastonia Defense and Relief Week, July 27-August 3.

BLAMES MAYOR FOR JUNE 7 RAID

Says Mayor, Mill Boss, Feared Strike

The mayor of Gastonia is directly blamed for the shooting the night of June 7 by a local deputy sheriff, a United Press dispatch states that has been received at the office of the International Labor Defense, at 80 E. 11th St., New York.

The United Press report reveals an inside story of the bourgeois intrigue, personal enmities and true conditions of the Manville-Jenkes lackies, the police and city authorities.

The reporter, who was given these facts by a disgruntled deputy sheriff, writes as follows:

"There is no one in God's world to blame for the death of Chief Aderholt but the mayor," said the reporter as he beat his fist on the table in emphasis. "It's like this, in the first place there was no reason to call out the national guard. The trouble here didn't warrant military protection, but Mayor Rankin, who is president of other Gastonia mills, was afraid that the strike would spread to his organizations and for that reason and one other he asked for protection from the governor."

The other reason was political. As soon as the troops arrived the mayor told people that the sheriff had called them and that he had nothing to do with the matter."

Turning to the newspaper man: "Don't think for one minute that I am in sympathy with the strike leaders who are the cause of this strike. I would like to see them all in the pen, but I am disgusted with the way this thing has been handled. You know, for you live here, that the power of Governor Morris was shot by sending troops to Concord while he was in office. The same thing was in the mind of the mayor when he called for troops here, only he was not man enough to carry the blame himself. He put it on the sheriff and the sheriff was fool enough to not see what was in his mind."

CONTRIBUTION BLANK

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
National Office: 80 E. 11th St., New York

No Death Sentences for the Gastonia Strikers!
No Prison Sentences!

Defend the right of workers to defend their lives and their union against the attacks of the armed forces of the bosses' government!

\$50,000 is needed at once to defend these militant strikers!

I hereby enclose \$..... for the Gastonia Defense.

Name

Address

City and State

THE PROLETARIAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ARMY

One of the most serious mistakes the Communist Parties have committed hitherto, is that they regarded the war question from the abstract, purely propagandist and agitational point of view, and that they did not devote sufficient attention to the army, which is the decisive factor of all wars. Unless the significance of the revolutionary policy in the war question is explained to the broad masses, and unless work is carried on in the army, the struggle against imperialist war and attempts to prepare for revolutionary wars will never reach beyond the stage of theory.

For the most part, this mistake is due to the bad legacy inherited from the II International, which, while never ceasing to declaim against imperialist war, never carried on any work in the armies. Indeed, it described Karl Liebknecht as an "anarchist" because he demanded that such work be carried on. Instead of carrying out a revolutionary policy, and instead of working in the army, the II International advocated the "abolition of standing armies" and their substitution by a "national militia." The slogan: "national militia," which was suitable for the period in which national States were struggling to exist in Europe, had some revolutionary significance in connection with the demand for the abolition of standing armies, so long as Tsarism and Absolutism represented a menace to revolution (up to the end of the 19th century). But with the growth of imperialism, this slogan became inadequate and finally became a chauvinistic slogan (Hyndman in 1912). The resuscitated II International abandoned the demand for a "national militia" only in order to subordinate itself entirely to the political interests of the bourgeoisie in the various States. In France, under the guise of supporting the old slogan of a "national militia," the II International is advocating an imperialist "national army"; in Germany and in Great Britain, on the pretext of advocating disarmament, it is supporting mercenary volunteer armies. The principle proclaimed by the II International of "freedom for each nation to select the form of military organization it desires" is tantamount to freedom to revolution (the words of August 4, 1914). Meanwhile, the Social Democratic flunkies of the bourgeoisie are conducting a campaign of slander against the Red Army and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the U. S. R. R., and are spreading legends about "Red militarism."

Revolutionary Policy

As against this counter-revolutionary military policy which serves the interests of the bourgeoisie, the Communists advance a revolutionary military policy, which serves the interests of international proletarian revolution. Of course, no hard and fast rules can be laid down as to the position to be adopted in regard to armies in general. The proletariat must determine its attitude towards the army in accordance with the class and the policy the particular army serves. It is not the military system, or the form of organization of the army in any given State that matters so much as the political role that army plays, i. e., imperialist, nationalist or proletarian. The Communist Parties must follow the precepts of Marx and Engels who, in the epoch of great national wars, opposed the petty bourgeoisie democratic utopia of militia and advocated universal military service, the democratization of existing armies, and their conversion into revolutionary armies. After the Paris Commune, Marx and Engels advocated the "destruction of the bourgeois State that matters so much as the political role that army plays, of standing bourgeois armies and their substitution by the armed nation—these they regarded as the most important lessons to be learned from the Paris Commune from the standpoint of the proletarian revolution. The II International distorted these precepts, but Lenin restored and developed them and drafted a military program of the proletarian revolution.

The Proletariat's Attitude Towards Armies in Imperialist States

In imperialist States the attitude of the proletariat towards armies is determined by the following:

No matter what their form of organization may be, armies are a constituent part of the bourgeois State apparatus, which the proletariat, in the course of the revolution, must not democratize, but break up.

In the light of this task, the organizational difference between the standing armies and militia, between conscript armies and volunteer armies, etc., disappears. The slogan: "Not a man, not a penny for the army," i. e., relentless struggle against bourgeois militarism, against its armies of whatever form, voting against war budgets, etc., holds good.

This attitude must be maintained equally towards standing armies and democratic militia, for both these forms of military organization represent the armed forces of the bourgeoisie held against the proletariat—democratic partial demands, which the proletariat must under no circumstances abandon, assume an altogether different character from the advanced during democratic revolutions; their purpose must be

not to democratize armies but to disintegrate them.

The adoption of a uniform attitude towards the army in principle, does not mean that the important differences in the systems of defense and military organization in the respective States must be ignored, for these differences are extremely important from the point of view of practical work.

Although imperialist armies are a part of the bourgeois State apparatus, nevertheless, owing to mutual rivalries and wars among the capitalist States, modern armies are tending more and more directly or indirectly, to embrace the whole nation and to militarize it ("the armed nation") the militarization of women, military training of the youth, etc. This tendency subsided temporarily at the end of the world war; but at the present time, on the eve of a new war, it is manifesting itself again very strongly (United States, France, Poland). The immediate results of this tendency are, however, that the class antagonisms between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat—between the exploiters and the exploited—are being reflected in the armies, between the officer class and the "common people." In the words of Engels, mass militarization results in the disintegration of all armies from within. Hence, Communists must not "boycott" bourgeois armies, but must join them and take revolutionary control of this objective of internal disintegration.

The bourgeoisie is exerting every effort to create a reliable army by drilling, stern discipline, by isolating the soldiers from the ordinary population, by prohibiting the soldiers from taking part in politics, and in certain cases, even by giving them a privileged social position.

Must Study Conditions

In recent years, particularly in those countries where formerly conscription prevailed, and even where it is still in vogue, the bourgeoisie have been adopting the system of recruiting mercenary armies from certain selected elements (Germany, France). But this does not relieve the bourgeoisie of the necessity to militarize the masses. It can succeed in this only by combining the mercenary troops with the "national armies" or else by establishing a militia type of military organization. It cannot stop the process of disintegration in the bourgeois armies; it can only retard this process and place severe obstacles in the way of revolutionary work in the army. For these reasons, the Communists are confronted with the important task of studying carefully the conditions created as a result of the measures adopted by the bourgeoisie and to counteract these measures by new methods of revolutionary work.

The proletariat's attitude towards imperialist armies is closely linked up with its attitude towards imperialist war. For that reason, defeatism, and the slogan of transforming the imperialist war into civil war indicate the manner in which the partial problems of the system of defense and military organization should be approached.

Bourgeois militia, universal military service, the military training of the youth, etc., were all at one time advocated by revolutionary democracy. At the present time, however, they serve as ordinary reactionary instruments for oppressing the masses and for preparing for imperialist wars. Consequently, they must be combated as strenuously as possible. This applies also to those countries where the bourgeoisie has abolished conscription and adopted the voluntary system (for example, in Germany). Although universal military service would facilitate revolutionary work and would provide the workers with opportunities for the use of arms, the Communists in imperialist countries must not demand the introduction of the system; they must oppose conscript armies in the same way as they oppose volunteer armies. The slogan: transform imperialist war into civil war indicates how the Communists must fight against measures for mass militarization (introduction of conscription). By militarizing the workers and training them in the use of arms, imperialism creates the prerequisites for the victory of the proletariat in the civil war. Hence, the revolutionary proletariat must not combat mass militarization with the arguments advanced by the pacifists. In conducting the struggle for revolution and for Socialism, we do not refuse to bear arms. The aim of our struggle is to expose the militarization the imperialists introduce for the benefit of the bourgeoisie.

As against this sort of militarization we advance the slogan: Arm the proletariat. Simultaneously, the Communists must advance and give support to the partial demands of the soldiers which, in a concrete situation, stimulate the class struggle in the armies and strengthen the alliance between the proletariat and peasant soldiers and the workers outside the ranks of the army.

46. The partial demands are approximately as follows:

1. Demands in Connection with the System of Defence:

Dissolution of mercenary forces; dissolution of standing and principal military units;

Disarming and dissolution of the advanced during democratic revolutions; their purpose must be

Disarming and dissolution of Fascist Leagues;

Concrete demands for the reduction of period of military service; Introduction of the territorial system of military service;

Abolition of compulsory residence in barracks; soldiers' committees; The right of labor organizations to train their members in the use of arms, with the right to the free selection of instructors.

The fact that the reduction of the period of military service in some countries is being planned and carried out by the capitalist governments themselves, has given rise to doubts as to whether we should put forward such a demand. But the reduction of the period of military service, taken by itself, under certain circumstances, means not the strengthening but the weakening of the military system. Consequently, this demand can be put forward as a general partial demand in relation to conscript armies under the following circumstances:

(1) That a distinct defeatist line is maintained; (2) complete dissociation from analogous partial demands advanced by the Social Democrats; (3) that the slogan that this is a step towards the abolition of militarism is combatted. It goes without saying that partial demands must always be concrete, i. e., they must be put forward in such a form and at such a time that the masses will understand them and support them, and that they will help to revolutionize the masses. In those cases where a reduction of the period of military service is being planned by the capitalist governments, or is demanded by the Social Democrats, a fight must be put up against the measures that are usually adopted simultaneously with this for the purpose of strengthening the bourgeois system (militarization of the whole population, the organization of strong cadres of professional soldiers, etc.). The pseudo-democratic programme of reducing the period of military service must be countered by a defeatist program of partial demands.

In the case of volunteer, mercenary armies, the demand should not be for the reduction of the period of military service, but for the right to leave the service whenever the soldier desires.

2. Demands in Connection with the Legal Rights and Economic Position of the Soldiers.

Increased pay for soldiers; Improved maintenance;

The establishment of stores committees composed of soldiers' representatives;

Abolition of disciplinary punishments; Abolition of compulsory saluting;

Severe penalties for officers and non-commissioned officers inflicting corporal punishment on private soldiers;

The right to wear mufti when off duty;

The right to be absent from barracks every day;

Furlough, and extra pay while on furlough;

The right to marry;

Maintenance for soldiers' families;

The right to subscribe to newspapers;

The right to organize in trade unions;

The right to vote; the right to attend political meetings.

The fact that in numerous imperialist countries a considerable percentage of the armies are recruited from among oppressed national minorities, whereas the officers either entirely or for the greater part belong to the oppressing nation, provides very favorable ground for revolutionary work in the army. Consequently, among the partial demands we advance in the interests of the masses of the soldiers should be included demands corresponding to the needs of these oppressed nationalities (for example: military service in their home district; the use of the native language in drilling and instruction, etc.).

47. The demands of both the above-mentioned categories (only a few of which have been enumerated) must not only be put forward in the army but also outside of it—in Parliament, at mass meetings, etc. Propaganda in support of these demands will be successful only if they bear a concrete character. In order that they may do so it is necessary:

1. To have a close acquaintance with the army, with the conditions of service, with the needs and demands of the soldiers, etc., which can only be acquired by maintaining close personal contact with the army.

2. To give consideration to the system of defence in the given States and to the situation in regard to the military question at the given moment.

3. To take into consideration the morale of the army and the political situation in the country at the given moment. For example, the demand for the election of officers, as a rule can be advanced only when the army has reached an advanced stage of disintegration.

4. To link up closely partial demands with the principal slogans of the Communist Party—arming the proletariat, proletarian militia, etc. These demands will have revolutionary significance only if they are linked up with a distinct political

program for revolutionizing the bourgeois army.

Organized Soldiers

Special attention must be paid to organizing the soldiers for the protection of their interests, in alliance with the revolutionary proletariat, prior to their being called up for service (recruits' leagues, mutual aid clubs), during the period of military service (soldiers' councils) and also after the conclusion of military service (revolutionary ex-servicemen's leagues). It must be the special task of the trade unions to maintain contact with their members in the army and to help them to form the above-mentioned organizations.

The conditions for revolutionary work in volunteer armies differ from the conditions for such work in conscript armies. In volunteer armies it is usually much more difficult to carry on agitation in support of partial demands like those mentioned above. Nevertheless, the work must be undertaken. The fact that in a majority of cases volunteer armies are recruited from among the proletariat (the unemployed) and from among the poor peasants, provides a social base for mass work among the soldiers. The forms of this work must be carefully adapted to the social composition and the special features of the troops. Strenuous agitation must be carried on among the masses against the special forces the bourgeoisie organize for class struggle against the proletariat (gendarmes and police) and especially against their volunteer forces (the Fascists). The reformists who talk loudly about the "public utility" of these forces, about the "national police" and about Fascist "equality" must be relentlessly combated with particular energy, and every effort must be made to rouse a passionate hatred among the people towards these forces and to expose their real character. But every effort must be made to stimulate social differentiation even among these forces and to win over the proletarian elements in them.

9. Revolutionary work in the army must be linked up with the general revolutionary movement of the masses of the proletariat and poor peasantry. If an immediate revolutionary situation prevails, and if the industrial proletariat is beginning to establish Soviets, the slogan: establish soldiers' councils, assumes immediate practical importance and facilitates the work of uniting the masses of the soldiers with the proletariat and the poor peasantry in their struggle for power.

Wherever circumstances permit, the Communists must try to organize the masses of the soldiers in volunteer armies under the slogan of soldiers' councils, and mobilize them for the fight against the officers and the bourgeoisie. Where the social composition of certain units does not permit of this being done, the Communists must demand the immediate disarming and dissolution of such military units.

B. The Military Question During the Proletarian Revolution.

The main slogans upon which the democratic partial demands are based are: disarm the bourgeoisie; arm the proletariat.

The arming of the proletariat assumes various forms at various stages of the revolution. In the period prior to the seizure of power, and in the first period after the seizure of power, it takes the form of a proletarian militia—a militia of the toilers, the Red Guard, and also Red Guerrilla detachments. The Red Army is the form of military organization of the Soviet Government, i. e., it is the army of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The demand for a proletarian militia consisting of toilers (a workers' and peasants' militia) in an imperialist country is merely another way of formulating the demand for arming the proletariat and can be put forward only in the inevitable transitional stage in the military policy of the proletarian revolution, in the period prior to the organization of the Red Army. Where there is no immediate revolutionary situation, this slogan can have only a propagandist significance. Nevertheless, it may become an immediately practical slogan in the fight against Fascism.

At all events, the demand for a proletarian militia, or for a militia of the toilers, can only be put in the form of a direct appeal to the proletariat and not as a demand upon the bourgeois government. That being the case, this demand should be made to governments, or to parliaments, only in exceptional circumstances (for example, where there is a Social Democratic government, or where there is a Social Democratic majority in parliament, or among the masses). Under such circumstances, the demand must be put forward only as a means for exposing the Social Democratic Party.

The Red Guard is an organ of rebellion. It is the duty of the Communists to agitate for the establishment of such a Red Guard and to organize it when an immediate revolutionary situation arises.

Under no circumstances must it be forgotten that the existence of a proletarian militia, or a Red Guard, in imperialist countries, under a bourgeois State and in a state of "peace" is absolutely impossible.

The proletarian militia is the armed organization of the proletariat fighting for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, or an organ of the proletarian dictatorship for the purpose of suppressing the exploiters. This distinguishes our slogan of proletarian militia from the reformist plans for establishing yellow "workers' defense corps," consisting of specially selected, ignorant, or bribed proletarian elements. The latter kind of "labor defense corps" was used for the purpose of disrupting and restraining the proletariat in the struggle in the Ruhr in May, 1923, and after the Vienna uprising in 1927. It is the duty of the Communists strenuously to combat these despicable maneuvers of the social democrats.

A distinction must be made between the militant slogan of workers' militia, proletarian militia and Red Guard—to be established prior to the capture of power, and which represent the rudiments of the Red Army—and the forms of militia which must arise after the dictatorship of the proletariat has been established and consolidated, in the period when the state and classes are dying out. In order to protect itself against imperialism, the proletariat must have a strong, disciplined, well-armed and efficient Red Army. Under present conditions, this function can be fulfilled only by a standing army representing the core of the armed mass of the toiling population. To demand from the dictatorship of the proletariat, when it is surrounded by a capitalist environment, the immediate and complete transition to the militia system, is petty bourgeois and counter-revolutionary stupidity. The more or less complete introduction of the militia principle in its pure form without any weakening of military power will be possible only when the productive forces have been completely developed, when Socialism has been fully established, and the masses have been thoroughly trained in the spirit of Communism. Only when the proletarian revolution has been victorious in a number of the capitalist states will the proletarian government (as the VIII Plenum of the E. C. C. I. has declared) be in a position to substitute the standing Red Army by a class militia.

At all events, the spirit, discipline and system of organization of the defense force of the dictatorship of the proletariat must bear a distinctly class character. Elements

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C. The Proletariat's Attitude Towards Armies in Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries.

With the opening of the period of national revolutions and wars of oppressed nations against imperialism, the military question assumed decisive importance in all colonial and semi-colonial countries. This is true of countries which are, or have been, in a state of war with imperialism (China, Morocco, Syria, Nicaragua) as well as of those countries in which open war is not yet being conducted (India, Egypt, Mexico, the Philippines, Korea). Clearly, the military question in relation to national wars against imperialism must be formulated differently from that in relation to imperialist states.

It must not be forgotten that two altogether different types of armies exist in these countries at the present time. On the one hand we have national armies (which are not always revolutionary armies) and on the other hand we have imperialist armies (which are either expeditionary forces dispatched from the home country or armies consisting of natives of other colonial countries or else armies recruited in the given colonial country). In China we have both types of armies and also an example of how national armies become practically converted into imperialist armies. After Chang Kai-shek's coup, the Southern National Army became transformed into an army practically serving imperialist aims. Obviously, the attitude of the proletariat and of the revolutionary toiling masses toward these two types of armies must be different. With regard to the national armies, the military program of Marx and Engels of 1848-1870, i. e., the democratization of these armies for the purpose of converting them into revolutionary armies, must be applied with certain modifications. In regard to the imperialist armies, we can apply only the defeatist program, i. e., disintegration from within. In the event of special officer units or bourgeois class military organizations existing, efforts must be made to isolate and liquidate them, i. e., the program which must be applied in imperialist countries must be applied here.

From the point of view of tactics there exists a third type of army in colonial and semi-colonial countries in addition to the two types already mentioned, i. e., the army commanded by the imperialists, and in which a struggle is proceeding between the national movement and the imperialists (India, Egypt, Indo-China, Syria, Algeria, Tunis, etc.).

In such cases, the elements of both programs must be combined according to concrete circumstances, i. e., the defeatist program must be applied to the armies, or certain units of these armies which are under the command of the imperialists, and at the same time the slogans of the armed nation (militia) and a national army must be advanced.

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The slogan: withdraw the imperialist armies from the colonies; withdraw the imperialist cadres and officers from native armies, must be advanced in colonies as well as in the home countries.

Consider Political Role

In order to determine the attitude to be taken toward the military system in colonial and semi-colonial countries, consideration must be given to the political role being played by the given country at the given moment, in the decisive stages of the international revolution, i. e., whether it is an ally or a foe of the Soviet Union, of the Chinese Revolution, etc. On the whole, the proletariat, and the revolutionary masses among the oppressed nations, must demand the democratic system of armaments in which all the toilers are able to learn the use of arms, which will improve the defense of the country against imperialism, secure the influence of the workers and peasants in the army, and facilitate the struggle for the hegemony of the proletariat in the democratic revolution.

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HUGE ARMIES TO FIGHT U.S.S.R. VIA POLAND, RUMANIA

2,500,000 Can Be Under Arms In 30 Days

(Continued from Page One)
machine guns, 50 per cent; heavy machine guns, 70 per cent; light field artillery, 65 per cent; heavy artillery, 40 per cent; shells, 35 per cent; tanks, 60 per cent. The rest of their requirements are to be supplied by importations from the imperialist countries, which are estimated by the Polish General Staff as amounting to \$1,500,000,000 in the first war year.

Even the peace footing of the Polish and Rumanian armies is gigantic. They have been increased by 85,000 men, that is, 17 per cent since 1923, while the army of the Soviet Union was reduced by 30 per cent to 562,000 during the same period. Then, there are the army reserves of Poland and Rumania, which total four and a half to five million men, not counting the military organized fascist organizations, most of which are armed and get regular military training, which total more than 1,500,000 men. The plain unvarnished truth is that within one month of the declaration of war the Polish and Rumanian fighting forces against the Soviet Union can be raised to 120 divisions of infantry totalling 2,500,000 men.

France To Rush Troops.
When we remember that Poland disburses 65 per cent of its total budget for military expenditures, and that the present war strength of the two border states is almost as great as the armed forces which Germany and Austria-Hungary were able to throw against Russia during the World War, calling on their very last reserves, there can be no doubt of the danger threatening the Soviet Union.

And then, there are the military formations which France and England are to put at the disposal of Poland and Rumania in case of war. The French Government is already considering the plan of placing a special expeditionary force of five to twelve divisions at Poland's disposal in case of a war against the Soviet Union. Negotiations are being carried on with the German government for assurances of free transport of troops and war material.

Czechoslovakia must also be reckoned with, as its very extensive munitions industry (the famous Skoda works, for instance) is looked to as a supply base for Rumania in case of war against the Soviet Union.

And the very government which is feverishly supplying both Poland and Rumania with the materials and shovels of war, with guns, shells, airplanes and tanks, has the effrontery to offer the Soviet Union its "mediation in the Manchurian dispute." And all these countries are also signatories of the Kellogg Pact which is to prevent war!

It is the solemn duty of the proletarians of all the world to mobilize against the threat of war against the Soviet Union. Make the First of August an impressive warning to the capitalists of America, that the American working class will not tolerate war against the first workers' state in the world.

GUARDS WATCH SLAVES.

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—The tobacco slaves mostly young girls, at the Bayuk and Congress Cigar plants here, two of the largest in the world, are kept under guard by the company, lest they receive any propaganda for organization.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

HOSIERY KNITTERS STRIKE.
GERMANTOWN, Pa. (By Mail).—Hosiery knitters at the Cambria Silk Co. here have gone on strike for better conditions.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

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Nanking Sends Troops to Siberia Border by the Tens of Thousands



Above, a detachment of Nanking troops, part of the tens of thousands moved towards the Siberian border by the imperialist puppet rulers of China, as part of the attack planned on the Soviet Union.

SCORE CALLES ON EVE OF TRIP

Betrayer, Persecutor of Mexican Masses

(Continued from Page One)
ascended to power with the great sacrifices and bloodshed suffered by the Mexican masses for the Revolution which he pretended to defend.

And during that period, up to the time he gave the presidency to the puppet president, Portes Gil, he has enriched himself by the forcible expropriation of land from the peasants. Calles, one of the wealthiest men of Mexico today, has for years used the most revolutionary phrases in order to fool the masses.

"He arose to power with his promises to wage a struggle against imperialism and especially against American imperialism which is now dominating the economic and political life of Mexico. General Calles, the traitor, has used all means in his power to crush the revolutionary workers and peasants of his country and thus pave the way for American financiers to establish a permanent control over Mexico."

Initiator of White Terror.
"Calles, the murderer, is responsible for the white terror initiated by the Federal Government of Portes Gil by the orders of the Viceroy Morrow, Wall Street ambassador to Mexico. By the orders of General Calles, head of the Government armies against the uprising of the militarists on March 3, Jose Guadalupe Rodriguez, treasurer of the National Peasants League and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Mexico, was murdered on a framed-up case without any legal procedure or even a court martial sentence against him."

"The government of Mexico is now openly persecuting the revolutionary workers and peasants who are actively resisting the domination of Wall Street imperialism. As a result, the Communist Party is outlawed and driven underground, the office of 'El Machete,' the official organ of the Mexican Party, has been closed. Wholesale assassination of the militants who dare to challenge the power of American imperialism, and who are actively organizing the oppressed and exploited, is taking place."

Solidarity of U. S. Mexico Workers.
The workers of the United States must express their solidarity with the workers and peasants of Mexico, with the Communist Party of Mexico. We must denounce Calles and his government. We must help all means at our command our brothers in Mexico who are waging a heroic struggle against the traitors at home and their imperialist masters."

"Down with American Imperialism! Down with the assassin Calles! Down with the white terror in Mexico! Long live the Communist Party of Mexico! Long live the solidarity of the workers of the United States and the workers and peasants of Mexico!"

FIRE DESTROYS SILK.

MILAN, July 25.—A fire which it is estimated has already done damage to \$500,000 is still raging at the warehouse of the Societa Anonima Lombarda on the outskirts of the city. The fire started last night, destroying quantities of silk waiting for shipment.

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German Communists In Jail On Hunger Strike On Brutality

BERLIN (By Mail).—In the last few days the Communist political prisoners in the prison fortress of Gollnow have been subjected to severe mistreatment. On Sunday the director called a force of 20 armed police against three political prisoners who had insisted upon taking their exercise in the yard with the other prisoners. The prisoners were badly beaten up and have now gone on hunger strike as a protest.

NEW JAP GOV'T KEEPS UP TERROR

Fall Due to Policy on Chang

The recent fall of the reactionary Tanaka ministry in Japan was precipitated by the belated "investigation" into the killing of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian tool of the Japanese imperialists.

Chang, who was being paid to enslave Manchuria for Japanese exploitation, began, after the national march on Shanghai, to disregard orders from Tokyo. He was setting himself up as absolute dictator of the province when his masters, seeing in him a hindrance to the spread of Japanese imperialism, decided to get him out of the way at any cost. As a result, Chang was blown up with a charge of dynamite in Manchuria last year by order of the Tanaka imperialists.

All during the last session of the imperial Japanese diet, members of the opposition minority party, which has succeeded the Tanaka government, used the assassination as a political bludgeon with which to attack their rival reactionaries, not on any "ethical" grounds but because the militarists had not executed the plot more skillfully. For whether the misinso party or any other bourgeois clique had been in the saddle, it would have been forced to act in exactly the same manner with regard to this recalcitrant hireling.

Attempt to Hide.
Comments in the capitalist press, dictated by the Japanese censorship, aim to create the impression that the switch in cabinets is one for the better. Thus Yuko Hamaguchi, head of the misinso party and self-styled "liberal," is hailed as the "third untitled premier in Japan's history," he is praised for being "comparatively poor" and for "living frugally," all of which does not nullify the fact that he is the leader of one of the two reactionary parties now yoking the Japanese masses.

To hope that the new government will lighten the burdens of the workers and peasants is to hope that the group of landlords and capitalists who dictate to the "untitled" Hamaguchi are less predatory than the group of capitalists and aristocrats who dictated Tanaka's policies.

Another illusion which the dispatches from Japan seek to inculcate in the workers of the United States is that the foreign policy of the Japanese imperialists can be expected to become less aggressive, especially toward Nanking, under Baron Shidehara, the new minister of foreign affairs, who has spent his life in furthering the diplomatic intrigues of the imperialists. This

HALL SPEAKS FOR CLEVELAND MEET

Reports Enthusiasm In Many Cities

(Continued from Page One)
trade union center in the United States, Hall reports.

Spoke in Many Cities.
He has already spoken at successful meetings in New Haven, Conn., New Bedford, scene of the great textile strike last year; Boston, Binghamton, Baltimore and Philadelphia. Hall has also spoken to thousands of coal miners in Scranton and Wilkesbarre.

During the next few weeks Hall will address many meetings throughout the Middle West and will wind up in Cleveland just prior to the great Trade Union Unity meet.

Appeal to Negro Workers.
A special appeal is being made to the thousands of organized and unorganized Negro workers to send delegates to the Conference through the medium of shop committees and other bodies which will represent the rank and file of the masses. In various appeals, the T. U. E. L. has pointed out the treacherous role of the American Federation of Labor, and has declared that only the organization of a militant trade union center can organize the thousands of unorganized Negro workers in the United States and win for them full economic and social freedom.

A large number of preliminary conferences are being held throughout the country in preparation for the Cleveland conference. Foremost among these is the Southern Textile Conference to be held in Bessemer City, North Carolina, July 23. This conference is being held in the very heart of the struggle of the textile workers, and a few miles from the scene of the frame-up trial of the Gastonia workers which opens next Monday.

Conferences are also being arranged among marine transport, mining, clothing, and other industries.

The T. U. E. L. reports that at a recent state conference of the National Miners Union of Illinois, the forthcoming Cleveland meet was enthusiastically endorsed. A resolution was also passed in support of the "heroic strikers of Gastonia."

"policy of non-aggression," if it means anything, is that Japan will make more strenuous efforts to buy up the Nanking government, at the same time intensifying the cut-throat rivalry of Britain, Wall Street and the Japanese Empire, all of whom desire to obtain sole rights to the exploitation of the Chinese masses.

Plan Blood-Bath.
General Tanaka, who before resigning promised Dawes and MacDonald the whole-hearted support of Japanese imperialists in their plots to wage war on the Soviet Union, was responsible for the industrial mobilization plan which is an integral part of the preparations for the next blood-bath. The allegedly "pacifist" government of Hamaguchi is bound to carry through this plan to a successful conclusion, as it is pledged to further all of the other reactionary policies of the Nanaka regime.

It must be borne in mind that although Tanaka and his underlings introduced the infamous anti-Communist bill, it would not have been passed by the diet without the support of the misinso party. The ruthless terrorist character of the Tanaka ministry, which jailed hundreds of militant workers and peasants, has been passed on to an equally anti-labor government, which, while pursuing the old program of brutality suppressing the masses at home will likewise broaden Japanese imperialist activities in South Manchuria and in China, thus paving the way for new butcheries of the working class.

Down with the anti-Communist law!
Release the class-war prisoners! Against the imperialist war!
Long live the Communist Party of Japan!
For the establishment of a Soviet government in Japan!
Long live the Communist International!

CHINA WORKERS CALL STRIKES FOR AUGUST 1

French Police Boast of Anti-U.S.S.R. Raids

(Continued from Page One)
the series of raids within the last few days.

Chiappe is openly boasting that the raids were ordered by the government for the purpose of injuring the mass demonstrations planned Aug. 1, for the Defense of the Soviet Union. The French officials here stated to the press that now the demonstrations are impossible, but that nevertheless, a huge army, and troops held ready in the outskirts of the city, are necessary to prevent the factory workers mobilizing on the streets Aug. 1 in spite of arrests.

Anti-War Strikes Sure.

Aug. 1 is certain to see great parades and a strike of workers, although every well known leader is now in jail. Among those arrested are the general secretary of the United Confederation of Labor, four members of the central committee of the Communist Party: Midol, Coudeau, Maiziers, and Mathien, and warrants are out for the others.

Raids took place on the homes of Gayman, an editor of L'Humanite; Marranne, head of the Workers' Bank; and the Mayor of Ivry, who is a Communist.

Charges of incitement to rebellion, and incitement to mutiny in the army, will be levied against most of these, say the police officials.

U. S. Officers in Manchuria.
PEKING, China, July 25.—Three officers of the U. S. imperialist military forces are on the Manchurian border, it was made known here yesterday, because of the special interest of the U. S. in the Manchurian situation, according to their own statements. The officers are Captain Halsey Powell, naval attaché; Lieutenant Charles Campbell Brown, naval aide, and Major John Magruder, military attaché to the American Legation at Peking.

It was stated that Captain Powell was planning to proceed to the frontier to study possibilities for future attacks on the Soviet Union.

Forced to Release Consul.
TOKIO, Japan, July 25.—The Chang Hsueh-liang police have finally released Consul General Melnikov, of the U. S. S. R., who has until now been held under formal arrest. The excuse given was that his detention was a "mistake." He is ready to leave with his staff for Chita, Siberia.

Chiang's Agents Leave.
MOSCOW, July 25.—The members of the Chinese legation left late last night for Finland, from where they presumably will start for home.

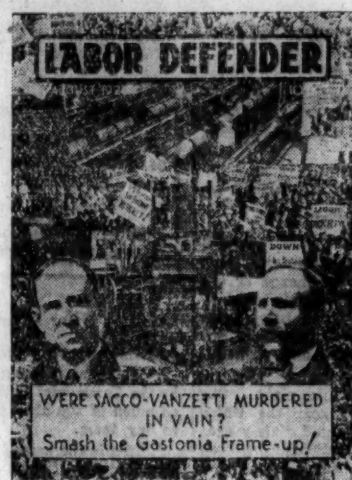
It was understood the German embassy financed the departure of the Chinese, who were short of funds.

Communist fight on behalf of the immediate aims and interests of the working class, but in their present movement they are also defending the future of the movement.—Marx.

introduced the infamous anti-Communist bill, it would not have been passed by the diet without the support of the misinso party. The ruthless terrorist character of the Tanaka ministry, which jailed hundreds of militant workers and peasants, has been passed on to an equally anti-labor government, which, while pursuing the old program of brutality suppressing the masses at home will likewise broaden Japanese imperialist activities in South Manchuria and in China, thus paving the way for new butcheries of the working class.

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Release the class-war prisoners! Against the imperialist war!
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For the Gastonia Prisoners (Cover of new issue Labor Defender.)



NEW TERROR ATTEMPT FAILS IN N. CAROLINA

Raids Unsuccessful This Time

(Continued from Page One)
the defendants, making a fair trial impossible. Despite the prosecution's disclaimer of an attempt to drag in Communism, atheism, etc., in order to convict on that basis, they have done so since the day of the shooting. A change of venue is only the first step to remedy partially the injustice already done.

"With the arrest of Rankin for assault while drunk, there are three principal witnesses of the prosecution under shadow of serious charges, casting doubt on their credibility and showing the character of the mill owners' hirelings who attacked these strikers who had a right to defend their lives."

"Shocked at Law's Brutality of North Carolina law, stipulating the death penalty for four crimes: arson, rape, murder and burglary. If the defendants are convicted, they face electrocution for first degree, 30 years in prison for second degree, 20 years for manslaughter, or ten years for conspiracy."

"This case involves the most fundamental rights of workers, and I will aid the defense with all my energy to protect these rights."

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to itself; it has also called into existence the men who are to wield these weapons—the modern working class—the proletariat.—Marx

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(From Noon Until After Midnight)

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Speakers:

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER JULIET STUART POYNTZ
WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE ALFRED WAGENKNECHT
and others

Symphony Orchestra of Fifty Men

YASCHA FISHBERG, Conductor

Motion Pictures—Open-Air Dancing

Fireworks, Campfire—Other Features

THE SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION TAKES PLACE TWO DAYS BEFORE THE OPENING OF THE TRIAL IN GASTONIA AND WILL BE THE FINAL NEW YORK RALLY. TRADE UNIONS AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS SHOULD ATTEND IN A BODY AND BRING ALONG THEIR ORGANIZATION BANNERS. COME IN MASSES!

Auspices: Local New York, Workers International Relief N. Y. District, International Labor Defense

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Gastonia Strike Is Beginning of Rebellion of Workers Throughout South, Says Beal

NO MORE SHEEP-LIKE SLAVERY IN THE MILLS, SAYS MILITANT LEADER

Threats, Reign of Terror, Have Failed to Dampen Strikers' Spirits

By FRED ERWIN BEAL.

Well, we're here! In jail! The inevitable result of trying to organize the thousands of textile slaves!

The National Textile Workers' Union began organizational work in the South last December. The work went on quietly at first. Then the bosses, thru their stool-pigeons, learned that the workers were organizing by the hundreds. They knew then that something had to be done if they would save their profits. Then a wholesale discharging of union members began, first in the Manville-Jencks mill in Gastonia, then in Pineville, Charlotte and other places. The workers in the Manville-Jencks mill answered this by calling a strike. The strike began April 1st.

At least 2,100 out of the 2,500 workers employed answered the strike call. The bosses were furious at the solidarity of the workers—"their docile 100 per cent American workers." They were prepared. They issued leaflet after leaflet, lie after lie to the strikers at the gates. The union organizers and strikers answered these on the spot. One of the big signs in red paint the bosses put up read, "Be a Man, Don't Be Driven." The strikers afterwards used this as their own slogan. Speeches were made in front of the mill gate. Two mass meetings were held daily, afternoon and evening, in back of the union headquarters, then located at 124 West Franklin Ave. Not only strikers attended the mass meetings but workers from villages all over the Piedmont section came to hear the speakers and show their solidarity with the strikers. Workers from other mills spoke. Working lay-preachers spoke.

The bosses plot. The textile barons became alarmed. Mill owners from all over the South held a two-day conference in Gastonia on the situation. The union issued mimeographed leaflets calling on workers from other mills to join the strike. The workers were responding. The bosses in some of the mills gave a slight increase of wages to stop the stampede. Manville-Jencks brought in the National Guard. Men and women were bayoneted. Medicine shows were put on by the bosses to try and draw the crowd from the mass meetings but without success.

The Gastonia Gazette, the bosses' paper, always against the workers and unionization of the mills, issued daily lies, urging violence against the leaders. The workers were determined to have a union so this nose-rag of a press urged the bringing in of the United Textile Workers' Union (U. T. W.) as the best means of smashing the strike. They printed a letter, a questionnaire to Manville-Jencks, supposedly from a worker, in which one of the first questions was, "If we run Beal out of town will you let the workers join the U. T. W.?"

However, thru the faking activities and the many sell-outs in the South by the U. T. W. misleaders, their whole program was exposed. President McMahon registered in the best hotel in Gastonia one day but left in a hurry. It is rumored that many textile workers who had joined his organization a few years back intended to pay him a visit and ask for the return of the high initiation and due fees that his organization ran away with.

Beating Men and Women. The deputies were busy beating up men and women and making arrests on the picket line. The International Labor Defense came to the rescue of the arrested strikers and went their bail. Carl Reeve, the I. L. D. representative, was himself arrested on the picket line and stood in danger of his life for his efforts in the workers' behalf. Vera Bush and Ellen Dawson, union organizers, were arrested many times for picketing. This writer was arrested on the charge of "kidnapping" a scab's wife who was at that time a loyal striker who volunteered to go to New York to raise relief for the strikers. This case was laughed out of court, making a "hum" out of Major Bulwinkle, lawyer and chief provocateur for the Manville-Jencks Company.

Intermittent Strike. Through threats and terror some workers went back to work, coming out again in a few days. Many strikers would go back a few days to work and then come out again. This angered the bosses still more as it upset production and kept them from hiring strikebreakers in such large numbers from other states. Strikebreakers were secured from Georgia, South Carolina and other states on the strength of lying promises of high wages and to some that a new mill had been built. Seeing the danger of a continuous walking-in-and-out policy the bosses became more desperate and in an effort to further terrorize the strikers there is evidence that it had been "Committee of One Hundred" taken down the Union's headquarters.

The Marked Raiders. This happened after one o'clock in the morning right under the nose of the National Guard who were only two blocks away in charge of one Major Dolly (also Gastonia mill lawyer and one of those helping the persecuting prosecutors in the frame-up of leaders and strikers). The city's deputies were no where to be found on this night. One woman who lived near the Union headquarters and could plainly hear and see the destructionists at work said to have telephoned the police station of the affair and the reply was "There is no law in the city tonight."

A reaction set in but not the sort the bosses were looking for. A tremendous wave of sympathy set in for the strikers which compelled a grand jury hearing. It was a foregone conclusion that nothing would be found out and that the bosses would be given a whitewash. So it was.

The Guard Is Posted. However, the strikers said they would be prepared the next time. They set to work and built a new headquarters themselves and placed a guard around every night to protect it and the lives of the many living in the tent colony. Nightly mass meetings were held on the lot with greater and greater numbers of workers and friends attending. Every Saturday night special affairs were given: music, dancing, boxing and picnicking. Plans were under way to show moving pictures. The spirit of the workers everywhere was mounting higher and higher. Those that were strike-breaking were allowed to attend every mass meeting and entertainment. It was generally understood that these workers did not realize what they were doing to their fellow-workers on strike. The purpose of the strikers was to convince them that their place was in their ranks.

The writer often had conferences with "scabs." It was known that Manager Baugh was continually in fear of a huge walk-out which was gaining momentum every day. To try and offset this he called the whole Strike Committee, one by one, into his office one day—flattering them that they were his best workers, and promising them better days if they would give up the union. He also stated at this time (end of May) that 1,700 of his original workers were still out of the mill (many of whom went to their mountain homes or to other mills to work). He needed his old and experienced workers. He will need those he has now in the near future because these workers will not slave terribly long hours—night and day—for measly low wages. They know that the National Textile Workers' Union is here to stay. Its leaders cannot be bought. Southern workers are learning to become organizers, in fact there are several of them now. The revolt has now begun. Forward to a new and brighter life and day for all workers!

TO TELL GRAFT IN BANK CRASH Injured Workers Are Hit By Closing

(Continued from Page One) went hopelessly in the street when they gathered that their scanty compensation had been swallowed in the latest graft orgy.

Politicians Involved. Harry Weinberger, organizer of the parent New Jersey Bankers' Securities Company and whose profit-making "deals" will be exposed before today's jury, today said the crash was due to political complications. Davis, who pocketed \$599,000 in 56 days in 1927, apparently referred to the directorate, which included Ex-U. S. Senator Edward I. Edwards, governor of New Jersey from 1920-23 and active in the democratic organization whose New York members were largely responsible for the City Trust swindle.

The bank's president is Mayor Roegner of Passaic, whose sides include local municipal officers. At least \$300,000 of the bank's surplus is "missing," an examination by directors of the Bankers' Securities Company revealed. A sum of \$300,000 has been separated from the original \$1,000,000 capital. Today's witnesses will tell the jury of the means used to line the pockets of the grafters. Weinberger, it will be shown, borrowed money from his own bank to purchase stock.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

After every revolution marking a progressive phase in the class struggle, the purely repressive character of the State power stands out in bold and bold relief—Marx

WITH THE SHOP PAPERS

WITH SIX PAGES OF THE DAILY WORKER, the Shop Paper Department also comes back. We hope to make this department permanent, and what is more, a twice a week feature. And that will be an easy job with the help of those who get out the shop papers. Let workers throughout the country know about your shop paper, by sending it in to the Daily Worker, worker correspondent department regularly, so that we can review it.

The Workers Will Reap the Benefits.

THE workers of the McCormick plant of the International Harvester Company, Chicago, bought 1400 copies of the Shop Bulletin issued by the Communist Party nucleus in the plant last Friday. They thought so much of the shop bulletin that they were willing to pay out \$30.04 to buy them.

This is the second successive time that the Harvester workers have contributed sufficient money to pay for the cost of the printing. The bulletin now has a broad influence.

With the bulletin on a self-sustaining basis the nucleus plans to improve and enlarge it. More pictures and features are planned and the bulletin will be issued more frequently.

The anti-war struggle, which is closely linked up with the conditions in the shop is the feature article in the bulletin. Two full pages of shop news and articles on the Gastonia frame-up and the Cleveland T.U.E.L. convention make up the rest of the bulletin.

Slaving for Henry.

THIS is from the Ford Worker, gotten out by the Communist Shop Nucleus in the Ford plant at Kearney, N. J.:

An important factor in the plant is the "Pusher." They work for the interests of the bosses, despite the fact that they themselves are being exploited. Their job is to drive the men—drive them until they squeeze out of them the necessary amount of production.

The "pushers" are watching every step of the workers. We cannot leave our places for a moment. If we have to go to the toilet we have to run there and run back—the belt is moving, the parts are coming and we, the workers around the belt, must move just as fast, watch every move of the belt and move with it—we are part of the belt.

Every one is sweating, the body is weary, the work is hard, the belt is fast and we, despite our tiredness must move with it, must follow it. Not a word can be spoken to another worker. All know their work and all must do it. And all we are getting for this body and nerve-racking work is 65 cents an hour.

The "pushers" infect the place; one worker drives another; all for bigger profits for the bosses. One gang leader is trying to outdo another. This is capitalism. This is the system under which we live.

We fellow-workers must do something in order to change these terrible conditions. We must organize. We must fight against the speed-up, against the unsanitary conditions, bad ventilation which undermine our health. We must fight for better pay, better working and living conditions. We must fight for social insurance, health and accident insurance. We must fight for time and a half for overtime, against this mad speed-up and the gang of "pushers," for closets for our clothes, clean drinking cups. We can only win our demands when we fight together.

We must organize a shop committee with representatives from all departments. This shop committee, composed of workers elected by the workers from all departments, will fight for our interests.

Fellow workers! Send in articles to "The Ford Worker!" It is your paper—it fights for your interests.

Casey Jones Says in the "Headlight."

CASEY JONES, in the "Headlight," shop paper issued by the Communist Party nucleus in the Southern Pacific Railroad shop, San Francisco, about an S. P. scheme to fool its slaves:

YOU CAN WIN \$100. Yes sir, and if you don't want to believe me take the S. P. company bulletin. You find there a big announcement, telling about the five prizes ranging from \$100 to \$10, to be given to the lucky employee, who will give the best answer to the big question: "How S. P. can increase its revenue?"

Well, this is our chance to become a millionaire, while helping Mr. Shoup, Sproule and the other starving stockholders to get a little bit more bread and butter.

The S. P. wants to have \$100 worth of advice. Here is No. 1: The wages are too high—let's declare a general cut of 25%. Not so bad to increase the revenue. How about No. 2: I suggest a 12-hour working day. The work is so easy that there will be plenty of time left to go to the shows, to take automobile rides, in one word, to have a good time.

Sleeping? We don't need that. We take it so easy at the S. P. that after the day is over, one feels like starting all over again... I think these two will do. Watch me boys, getting the \$100!

'Xcuse me, I almost forgot about the slogans. This is another way to make \$25 or \$10. The slogans will be left for the next issue and the contest is open for everybody. Send in your tips and slogans to the "Headlight" and they'll be printed for sure. Once they appear in the "Headlight" you will surely get Mr. Shoup's \$100. Step on it—and rush your letters to your friend—CASEY JONES.

For the Western Electric Slaves.

THE HAWTHORNE is the shop paper gotten out by the Communist shop nucleus in the Western Electric plant in Chicago. It is so neat in format and make-up, so live with its humor and light stuff, so full of worker correspondence from Western Electric workers at the Hawthorne plant, that it is not hard on the brain to figure out why it is popular with the workers in the big Western Electric plant, who just about eat it up when it is printed.

It plays up the Gastonia frame-up prominently, explains its meaning to the Western Electric workers, and calls on them to support the framed-up workers. A fine Young Workers' section is devoted to showing up the real purpose behind the Citizens Military Training Camps. The Western Electric Company is one of the biggest boosters of the CMTC and has tried hard to trap its workers into joining the CMTC. Says the Hawthorne Worker:

"Another reason why big concerns such as the Western Electric support the CMTC is because these young workers are taught to be docile and obedient (to the boss). In the CMTC the young workers get anti-labor propaganda. They are told that organization is not good for the young workers. In the CMTC the youth is trained to fight for the bosses in war time, and slave for them in peace time."

Take it all in all, a scrappy shop paper like the Hawthorne Worker will be one of the main instruments in waking up the thousands of slaves at Hawthorne.

Some Wise Cracks from the Hawthorne Worker.

It's "Shop Humor," the Hawthorne Worker has another fine feature. Here are a few, well, not exactly gems, but sorta funny ones:

HARD TO SATISFY THE BOSS.

Worker: Mr. Jones, you promised me a raise for June 1st.

Mr. Jones: I said I'd give you one if I was satisfied with you.

Worker: Well, why aren't you satisfied with me?

Mr. Jones: Because you want a raise.

P.S.—Maybe the Western could also use Mr. Jones' excuse for its failure to give the thousands of raises it promised for June 1st.

ON FURTHER THOUGHT.

Big Boss (has called Jim and the gang foreman before him and asked angrily): Jim, did you call your foreman an imbecile and an idiot?

Jim (thoughtfully): Well, the more I look at him the more probable it seems that I did.

BLAME IT ON MOSCOW.

Teacher: Johnny, why did the American Colonists start the revolution against England?

Johnny (thinking hard and fast): Well, they must have gotten orders from Moscow.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF GRAY HAIR.

Teacher (in the physiology class): What does the appearance of gray hair in a man's head indicate?

Student: In the Western Electric, where my father works, it's a signal either for a wage cut or a lay-off.

EVERY WORKER DOES WORK OF 2 ON R.R. EXPRESS

Foremen Promoted by Scabbing

By a Worker Correspondent

(Continued)

CHICAGO (By Mail).—Some of the union members working in the American Railway Express were inducted into the union by the toe of a boot or other coercive method and as in all unions some are merely members. But there are many, perhaps a majority, of the membership who know the predicament they are in, who realize that the union does fill the bill, who feel that the slave driving, parasite feeding methods of the present system are all wrong and that the remedy does not lie in mere revision of the wage scale or dickering with corporation representatives.

Whether dealing with steady men, 90-day men or extras the motto of the company seems to be "Give them all they can bear." We have never seen a workshop that exacts so much. The number of men employed is the smallest possible to keep the depots in operation. The number of extras and 90-day men has been reduced about 30 per cent since the company changed hands March 1. A few steady men have quit and none hired in their place. Try to Cause Bad Feeling.

Every effort is used to create bad feeling between the steady men and the extras. Most of the steady men are car loaders, freight routers or value room men. Their knowledge of the business puts them in a position of directing the other men who are designated platform men, most of whom are extras. While the foremen encourage the regular men to help keep the extras busy, they at the same time tell the extras that he is being imposed on by the steady men, thus creating enmity between the two groups and preventing an understanding amongst them.

Do Two Men's Work. Steady or extra, the men are all kept busy every minute of their time. As near as possible each man is forced to do two men's work. The car loaders are kept at least 25 per cent short of the number needed. Three freight routers usually do the work of five. The sorters, truckers and other platform men never exceed 50 per cent of the number needed. There is on an average one foreman to every seven men.

These foremen are there to see that an abundance is done. Very little care is taken to handle shipments carefully.

Eggs, fruit, frail packages, bed springs, castings and every conceivable commodity are piled into one heap by men who have no time to use care because of the terrific speed at which they are driven.

Don't Care For Men's Safety.

The company is careless of the safety of the men. Heavy boxes, crates, castings, etc., are placed on the four wheelers promiscuously. Enough men are never hired to do this work properly and many are hurt loading and unloading. The steel plates or boards used as runways from platform to cars are never properly secured and often slip. In this way many are hurt and some have been killed.

Not only has the bourgeoisie forged the weapons that bring death to its slaves but it has also called into existence the men who are to wield these weapons—the modern working class—proletariat. Karl Marx (Communist Manifesto).

JUST OFF THE PRESS July Issue

The Communist A Magazine of the Theory and Practice of Marxism-Leninism

THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALIST WAR

THE RIGHT OF REVOLUTION—AN AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY TRADITION

RIGHT TENDENCIES AT THE TRADE UNION UNITY CONGRESS

GASTONIA—THE CENTER OF THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN THE "NEW SOUTH"

THE YOUNG PLAN

The Reparations Conference and the War Danger

The New Reparations Plan, by G. P.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE STRIKES

CAPITALISM AND AGRICULTURE IN AMERICA

(Continued) V. I. LENIN ECONOMICS AND ECONOMIC POLICY

LITERATURE AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE

REVIEWS AND BOOKS

Price 25 Cents WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 39 EAST 125TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

"Freddy" Is Mildly Amusing Farce at the Lyceum Theatre

A typical English drawing room comedy titled "Freddy" is now at the Lyceum Theatre where it is mildly amusing summer audiences these at nights. It is by C. Stanford Dickens who also staged the production.

While the comedy is entertaining most of the time, occasionally it starts to drag, but somehow hits its stride again before it becomes boring.

The play opens in the Gommery's home in Surrey, England. It shows a British couple who have an abundance of money and a lack of brains. Freddy Hall, a friend of George Gommery, who is the business representative of the household, finds himself the center of a love affair on the part of Mrs. Gommery. Freddy, who is unusually shy, repels the advances of Mrs. Gommery and says he has a mistress. He hopes in this way to evade her. Asked the name of the woman, he says she is Queenie Mellish, a leading London actress. Freddy was holding a theatre program with her name, when asked the question, and it was the first name that came to his mind. Complications arise due to the fact that George Gommery is conducting an affair with the same Queenie.

Freddy reaches Queenie and explains the entire situation to her. After a great deal of turmoil, which is served with many witty lines, Freddy and Queenie actually fall in love with one another. The Gommerys go back home, the male member of the family starting another love affair with a Spanish actress as the final curtain falls.

Raymond Walburn plays the part of Freddy and does very well in a difficult role. The other parts are also portrayed very precisely. Queenie's role is in the capable hands of Vera Neilson, while Mrs. Gommery is played by Beatrice Torry. Others in the cast are the author as George Gommery and Hubert Druce as Queenie's father.

WILLIAM FARNUM RETURNING TO BROADWAY THIS SEASON.

"The Idol," the new play by Martin Brown, starring William Farnum, is now playing a week's engagement at Atlantic City prior to its Broadway showing. Although Farnum appeared briefly in a revival of "Macbeth" last year, "The Idol" is his first modern stage drama since 1915 when he went west to join the Hollywood movie colony. Besides Farnum, Irene Purcell, Martin Burton, Hugh Miller, R. C. Fischer, Enid Romany, Dorothy Day and John Hamilton are other players in the cast.

WIN STRIKE FOR UNION

PORT WAYNE, Ind. (By Mail).—The 144 painters and the 254 carpenters who struck at the Wolf-Desaner Department store here because non-union labor was employed, have won a union shop.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

BRICKLAYERS WIN.

NEW CASTLE, Pa. (By Mail).—The 150 union bricklayers here who struck for \$1.62½ an hour, \$13 a day, have won their strike, getting all demands.

TED HEALY.



Who is furnishing much of the funny situations in "A Night in Venice," the revue now current at the Shubert Theatre.

I. L. D. Gains In Fight On Cheswick Courts

(Continued from Page One)

troopers brutally attacked a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Cheswick, Pa., beating and clubbing men, women and children. Ten other workers are still facing charges of disloyalty, inciting to riot, resisting an officer, etc. The arrest of Accorisi two years later, despite the fact that on the day of the demonstration he was at his home four miles away, is an attempt to find a scapegoat at any cost.

The New York I. L. D. will continue to fight with all the resources at its command to prevent Accorisi's extradition to Pennsylvania where he will probably be subjected to the usual frame up tortures to extort a "confession."

STEAMFITTERS STRIKE

PITTSBURGH (By Mail).—Steamfitters of the F. E. Geisler Co. here have gone on strike against the discharge of two union steamfitters.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS

LAST DAY! A Blasting Argument Against War!

SEE—THIS AMAZING FILM! AUTHENTIC! ACTUAL! "FIGHTING FOR THE FATHERLAND"

—and on the same program—JOHN BARRYMORE in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde"

film guild cinema 52 w. 8th street

Starting July 27—LIFE OF BERTHOVEN—connected in the actual screen-biography of the Master-Composer of the Ninth Symphony portrayed by the great artist, Fritz Kortner.

Quinn Martin, N. Y. World. "Fighting for the Fatherland has a shocking, sickening force behind it, a punch of horror."

ALBANY (By Mail).—The New York State Federation of Labor has decided to hold its annual convention in August. No program for the unemployed is planned, and no plans for organizing the unorganized.

The Gastonia Textile Workers' trial starts July 29! Twenty-three workers face electrocution or prison terms! Rally all forces to save them. Defense and Relief Week July 27—August 3! Sign the Protest Roll! Rush funds to International Labor Defense, 80 East 11th Street, New York.

Now AMERICAN PREMIERE! AMKINO PRESENTS THE LATEST RUSSIAN CINEMATIC ACHIEVEMENT "IN OLD SIBERIA" (KATORGA) NINA TARASOVA & RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL CHOIR THE HIT Cool CAMEO

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Patronize Our Advertisers

Don't forget to mention the "Daily Worker" to the proprietor whenever you purchase clothes, furniture, etc., or eat in a restaurant

CALL WORKERS TO DEFEND U. S. S. R. AGAINST POWERS

Denounce Attack By Powers

(Continued from Page One)

to capture new markets, to subject the entire working class to new slave standards, to plunge the working class into a war for the sake of greater profits of the American capitalist class.

The chubbing of workers in New York, the arrest of pickets, the invasion of the right of free speech, the establishment of a czarist police system is all part of the campaign of the bourgeoisie to intimidate the workers, to make them dole pawns in the hands of the capitalist class.

This campaign is part of the attack being made against the Soviet Union by the part of the workers and peasants' republic. By reducing the workers of the United States to helpless slaves, the capitalist class can conduct more efficiently, without any hindrance, its war against the Soviet Union.

To defend the Gastonia strikers, to aid these victims of class oppression, means to support the movement for the organization of the unorganized against speedup and low wages, long hours, means to combat the war of the capitalist class, means to defend the Soviet Union, means to fight against greater slavery and oppression.

Symbol of Struggle

Members of the Communist Party!

All Revolutionary workers!

You must look upon the Gastonia

struggle as a symbol of the growing

struggle on the part of the workers

of the entire country shown by the

attempt of the automobile workers in

Detroit to organize themselves, the

heroic battle of the New Orleans

street carmen, shown by the movement

of the workers throughout the

entire world in defense of the

aftermath of the workers, the Union

of the Soviet Republics.

The Gastonia workers are surrounded

by the brash law of the

path, by the most bitter hostile

prejudiced capitalist press. The

Gastonia workers are having used

against them the reactionary laws

carried over from the days of slavery.

These workers cannot expect the

slightest shred of "justice."

Everything will be mobilized against

them in order to send them to the

electric chair. The capitalist class

will seek vengeance against these

workers because they have defended

themselves against the murderous

assault of the company controlled police

force. Everything is already

needed to railroad these workers to

the electric chair. Only the organized

power of the working class, only the

extensive mass demonstrations, only

the greater sacrifice of every individual

member of the Party, of every

evolutionary worker, of every honest

worker loyal to the interests of the

working class can stay the hand

of the executioners in South Caro-

lina.

Comrades! Revolutionary workers!

Join your class. Defend

Gastonia workers! Arouse the

powerful forces of labor in the

United States for aid to the

Gastonia victims. Make the Gastonia

defense Conference on Friday a

huge mobilization of labor in New

York City. Make the Gastonia

defense week an expression of power-

ful support to our Gastonia fellow

workers. Support the Solidarity

demonstration Saturday, July 27,

totally labor for the defense of the

Soviet Union! Mobilize for the

building of powerful industrial

unions guided by revolutionary lead-

ers, which alone can organize the

unorganized, can fight speedup and

nationalization, can improve the

living standards of the working class.

The American Federation of Labor

bureaucrats, the socialists, the

juste social reformers are all work-

ing together against the Gastonia

workers. By their policy of class

collaboration they are fighting

against the organization of the

unorganized. Only the militant union,

The Relationship of Forces and the Perspective on the Gastonia Battlefront

By BILL DUNNE

GASTONIA, N. C., July 24 (By Mail).—The situation in and around Gastonia at present can be described as follows:

1.—In the last two weeks there has been a tremendous swing of popular sentiment to the side of Fred Beal, Louis McLaughlin, Vera Bush, Joe Harrison, Sophie Melvin, George Carter, Russell Knight, and their eight fellow workers held on the three charges of murder, assault with intent to kill and conspiracy, and the other defendants charged with the two counts of "secret" assault and conspiracy as the result of the battle with the police who attacked the headquarters of the National Textile Workers Union on the night of June 7.

2.—The speed with which the International Labor Defense, the National Textile Workers Union, and the Workers International Relief rallied their respective forces, brot order into the ranks of the textile workers temporarily demoralized and scattered for a time by the ferocity of the attack of the mill barons, their local government tools and the press, has astounded the Manville-Jencks Company and its chamber of commerce crowd of yapping reactionaries.

3.—The raid on the union headquarters which followed the attack in which the chief of police was killed, two policemen, one volunteer thug and one union organizer were wounded, the raids on and searches of workers homes which continued for days, enabled the authorities and the mill to confiscate the entire list of union members.

Premised immunity. Systematic persecution and attempts to terrorize the union members and sympathizers followed. Workers were brought before Major Bulwinkle, Manville-Jencks attorney, threatened and then promised immunity if they would denounce the union. Other workers were brought before Major Doherty, who is also a cotton mill attorney, and who was second in command of the troops brought to Gastonia early in the strike.

In spite of all this at the mass meeting held today in Bessemer City at the union headquarters, calls for organizers and speakers were reported from four different mill towns.

Two organizers are on the road and union connections have been re-established.

4.—The International Labor Defense has its legal staff fully organized. Lawyers who are not only able but who express freely their conviction as to the historic and fundamental nature of the case have been engaged. They have had a number of conferences with the representatives of the I.L.D. and the line of the defense and the detail work necessary to carry it through have been agreed upon unanimously.

Judge Carter of Asheville, J. Frank Flowers of Charlotte, the firm of Jimison and Abernathy—the pioneer attorneys in defense of the N.T.W. organizers and members—John Randolph Neal of Knoxville, Tenn., and R. L. Sigmon of Gastonia—the only lawyer of the Gastonia bar not offered a retainer as special prosecutor by Manville-Jencks—constitute a legal staff as good as the best the South affords.

"Chagrined Ferocity." The legal battalion of the Manville-Jencks Company—some 16 in all, according to the latest recruiting figures—seems to have lost some of its morale in the last few days. The prosecution attitude today probably can be described with a maximum of accuracy as one of chagrined ferocity.

The prisoners are being furnished every comfort possible in a jail. They are in the best of spirits. Fred Beal told us yesterday that in the many times he has been in jail on minor charges as the result of strike activity, he has never been associated with workers whose morale was as high as that of his fellow prisoners. Even among militant workers where courage is a commonplace, these southern members of the N.T.W. whom the textile barons are trying to send to the electric chair are remarkable for their cheerfulness.

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COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DISTRICT COMMITTEE,

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

ATTENTION DAILY WORKER AGENTS SECTION 5!

All the Daily Worker Agents of Section Five are requested to report to the office of the Daily Worker on

Saturday, July 27 until 4 p. m. We have to take up some

very important matters and you must be present.

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MILITANT MEN HIT MISLEADERS IN LAUNDRY UNION

Workers Are Called to Organization Fight

An expose of the betrayal poli-

cies of the officialdom of local 810 of the Laundry Drivers' Union is contained in a statement issued by the Laundry Workers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League. The statement outlines the tasks and demands of the bitterly exploited laundry workers and calls for the organization of one militant industrial union. Addressing itself to all laundry workers—drivers, washers, mechanics, pullers, shakers, sorters, packers, mangle workers, ironers and office workers—it declares:

"Over 30,000 workers—men, women, young and adults, black and white, are employed in the laundry industry in Greater New York. Our working conditions are going from bad to worse. Working like slaves from early morning till late at night, we hardly earn enough to support ourselves and our families. The average wage of drivers is between 20 and 30 dollars per week; men working inside get between 18 and 25 dollars, and girls, between 9 and 15 dollars.

"Laundry workers work under horrible conditions: filthy, hot, and badly ventilated plants; floors always flooded with water from the washing machines. We are among the greatest sufferers from occupational diseases, fainting spells, tuberculosis, etc. The foreman is always on the watch; in addition to that, the bosses employ goons and spies, in order to intimidate us into submission to the ever increasing speed-up system.

Officials Work for Bosses "The defunct locals have never been engaged in the struggle for the improvement of working conditions. On the contrary: the officials of the unions work hand in hand with the bosses in order to betray us.

"We must therefore organize shon committees of the workers of all the departments in the laundry. We must unite all laundry workers into one powerful industrial union, for a struggle against the bosses on the following demands:

"1. Organize to fight for the 8-hour, 5-day week. 2. For the abolition of piece work and the commission basis of pay. 3. For week work and a minimum wage scale. 4. Equal pay for equal work. 5. Two weeks' vacation with pay. 6. Abolition of overtime. 7. Two 15-minute rest periods during the day. 8. A sanitary control commission of workers. 9. Abolition of the 'yellow dog' contract. 10. Unemployment, sick, accident and death insurance fund to be paid by the bosses and managed by the workers' organizations.

"Forward to the organization of all laundry workers into one powerful industrial union on the basis of equality for men, women, young and adult, white and Negro workers. Forward to the struggle against the bosses for better conditions. Forward to victory."

After every revolution marking a progressive phase in the class struggle, the purely repressive character of the State power stands out in bolder and bolder relief.—Marx.

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TO ALL COMMUNISTS!

WILLIAM GREEN, THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, HAS SENT A LETTER TO EVERY TRADE UNION INSTRUCTING THEM NOT TO SUPPORT THE GASTONIA DEFENSE.

The SOCIALIST PARTY MUNICIPAL administration of Reading, Pa., with James P. Maurer, candidate for vice president in the last elections on the socialist party ticket, at its head, have refused the I.L.D. permission to hold a tag day for the GASTONIA DEFENSE.

The American Civil Liberties Union published a statement that they will defend only those who do not possess arms during the attack of the Gastonia police thugs against the strikers.

Only the Communist Party and the left wing can mobilize the masses of American workers in defense of the heroic Gastonia workers who have made history for the American working class by their action.

Only the Party and the WORKER can organize the United Front of the workers in the shops, the unions and fraternal organizations.

The Party must expose the American Federation of Labor officialdom and the yellow socialist party as the allies of the hangers on of the workers.

The Party must expose the Greens, the McMahons, the Maurers and the Hillquits before the workers as the enemies of the American workers.

To do this we must strengthen our organization and secure the existence of the DAILY WORKER.

No COMMUNIST can be slow in mobilizing the forces of the Party.

Still there are many comrades that do not rise to the occasion. Even the DAY'S PAY has only met with the response of 2,000 members so far.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE 2,000?

IF YOU ARE NOT THEN YOU MUST REALIZE THAT THE PARTY CAN NOT FULFIL ITS TASKS WITH ONLY 15 OR 20 PER CENT SUPPORT.

WE MUST HAVE 100 PER CENT SUPPORT OF THE PARTY.

GIVE YOUR ANSWER. GIVE IT AT ONCE.

Send your full DAY'S PAY at once thru your nucleus to the Communist Party of America, 43 E. 125th St., New York City.

See that the DAY'S PAY is not kept for a week by the nucleus but is mailed immediately.

See that every other comrade in your nucleus does the same.

Denounce Imperialist War At Irving Plaza

(Continued from Page One)

further demonstration marches in the evening, by torchlight.

A committee of action was elected to issue the call for the demonstration to all shops, unions, and to assist in forming anti-war committees to affiliate with the conference, gather funds, and carry on the drive after the demonstration.

Resolutions were sent by wire to the Gastonia, Prague, and Paris victims of the war lords pledging support.

The principal resolution adopted analysed the Manchurian crisis and pointed out the imperialist hand directing the attack on the U.S.S.R. The meeting was opened by Sam Darcy; the chairman was Charles Zimmerman; the two vice-chairmen were James Mo, Chinese worker, and Grace Lamb, Negro worker.

The conference voted to support the defense of the Gastonia victims, to support the Daily Worker, which gives the news of labor struggles, and conducts an unceasing fight against imperialist war, and outlined the main details of the demonstration on August 1 in New York. There will be a strike in all industries, starting at 4 p. m.; the workers will march in a body to Union Square, where speeches will be heard, and will participate in

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The conference voted to support the defense of the Gastonia victims, to support the Daily Worker, which gives the news of labor struggles, and conducts an unceasing fight against imperialist war, and outlined the main details of the demonstration on August 1 in New York. There will be a strike in all industries, starting at 4 p. m.; the workers will march in a body to Union Square, where speeches will be heard, and will participate in

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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

The Smokescreen Over Gastonia

Just at the moment when working class protest against the Gastonia employing class conspiracy for the wholesale electrocution and imprisonment of 23 North Carolina textile strikers is mounting highest, the mill barons seek to hide their murderous attack under the smokescreen of promising a "fair trial."

It is to the interests of the robber class to give workers the impression that they are getting a "fair trial" in the courts of the profit takers. It is intended to lull the resistance of labor into inactivity, to disarm it in the class struggle, to paralyze its protest.

It was argued that Sacco and Vanzetti received a "fair trial," that every "legal means was exhausted in their defense." The same is claimed by the capitalists for every one of its other victims. But the working class knows different. They know that Sacco and Vanzetti, that Mooney and Billings, the Centralia victims, and others were innocent of the crimes charged against them, but that the very nature of the capitalist law made it an excellent instrument for murdering and imprisoning them, exactly because of their working class activities. The same is true at Gastonia.

The smokescreen of a "fair trial" should rouse labor in all sections of the land to greater protest. It should be a signal of alarm. It should not hide but rather expose the sinister purposes of the mill owners' prosecution that proceeds relentlessly with its assassin's work.

The trial starts on Monday, July 29, just three days off. The fake prosecution of Roach and Gilbert, the drunken policemen, will be forgotten in dusty archives once textile mill strikers have been done away with, either in the electric chair or in prison.

In the words of the Gastonia mill strikers themselves:

"Only the working class of the nation, aroused to the realization of our danger and the importance and significance of the Gastonia case can save us from electrocution or the penitentiary. The militant workers throughout the nation must immediately voice their protest and redouble their determination that we members of the National Textile Workers Union shall be freed."

This should be sufficient to stir every worker to action. Support the International Labor Defense in the fight it is making to smash the Gastonia anti-labor conspiracy. Enroll on its Million Signature Protest Petition! Become an active participant in the Joint Week of the International Labor Defense and the Workers' International Relief, July 27-August 3. Become one of the 100,000 members of the I.L.D.

No death sentences! No prison sentences! Free our fellow workers! Restore them to the ranks of the working class! Defend the rights of the workers to defend their lives and their union against the attacks of the armed forces of the bosses' government. This is an important and major activity in labor's mobilization, for the building of the Cleveland Trade Union Unity Conference, August 31st; for the defeat of the imperialist war, for the defense of the Soviet Union.

The Imperialists' Pacifist Offensive Against Mobilization of Workers for August First

In the midst of their new offensive against the Soviet Union characterized by the attack of their Chinese mercenaries and the speeding of war preparations in the vassal states bordering the republic of workers and peasants, the imperialists have launched a double offensive against the working class in their home countries. First they have let loose a campaign of suppression, arrests, terror and jailings on a wholesale scale, especially in France and Czechoslovakia. In Berlin the social-democratic leaders are preparing their police to attempt on a larger scale the repetition of the May Day massacres. In the United States this phase of the offensive against the workers takes the form of prohibition of demonstrations, wholesale arrests as in the case of the demonstration before the Chinese consulate, and a continuation of the drive against the labor unions striving to organize the unorganized masses in the war industries.

A second offensive, emanating from the statesmen and diplomats of the capitalist world is also going full blast. That is the pacifist offensive, a whole series of maneuvers, proclamations and hypocritical platitudes calculated to create the illusion that all danger of war is passed, that the proclamation of the Kellogg pact, the Stimson and Briand maneuvers are guarantees of peace.

Hoover, the avowed representative of imperialism in the United States, and MacDonald, the social-democrat who carries out the imperialist policy of Britain, aid in the pacifist offensive by talking about the slowing up of their cruiser building programs. Such proclamations have been repeated at intervals and with variations ever since the Washington naval arms conference of 1921. During that entire period of eight years the imperialist powers have continued to build greater navies, pile up greater armaments and increase all the armed forces. Such talk is only camouflage behind which more intensive preparations are made for waging imperialist war.

This imperialist pacifist offensive is nothing more than a smoke screen behind which the imperialist powers continue their drive against the Soviet Union and an attempt to counteract the world-wide preparations that are under way for mobilization of the working class on August First for strikes and demonstrations against imperialist war and for the defense of the Soviet Union.

But the class conscious workers will not be deceived by such gestures on the part of the imperialist statesmen. The German workers that so heroically defended themselves against the social-fascists of the second international, in the uniforms of Berlin policemen, are preparing for mighty strikes and demonstrations in defense of the Soviet Union. The French masses, in spite of the frenzied raids and wholesale arrests by the police, will fight for the streets of Paris and other cities on August First. In every other European country there will be outbursts of mass fury, while in China, behind the lines of the imperialist hirelings, the masses are organizing strikes and mass movements in defense of the Soviet Union.

The mass pressure of the workers has forced the imperialist statesmen to retreat from their open provocation against the Soviet Union and to try to carry out their conspiracies under the cloak of pacifism.

The answer of the workers to this new duplicity of the imperialist must be great concentration of forces for August First, a more determined drive against imperialist war and in defense of the Soviet Union.

THE DEFENDER OF THE WORKERS' FATHERLAND

By Fred Ellis



"Carolina Justice" and the Southern Press

By LISTON OAK.

Fred Beal, Vera Buch, Louis McLaughlin, Amy Schechter, and eleven other strikers and union organizers of the National Textile Workers Union are held without bond in the Gaston county jail charged with the murder of Chief of Police Aderholt on the night of June 7th. They are also charged with secret assault with intent to kill and conspiracy. Eight others are out on \$750 bond charged with conspiracy in the above killing and with assault with intent to kill.

The Carolina press, and in fact most of the southern press, have given this case wide publicity. They recognize, in a confused sort of way, the tremendous significance for the South involved in this case, the strike from which it arose, and the emergence in the South of the class conscious proletariat. Almost with unanimity the Carolina press has loudly proclaimed that "these strikers, Bolsheviks deserving of drastic punishment though they are, will get justice." What is "Carolina justice" that they are rising to defend from defamation on the part of northern "foreign agitators"? What is the conception of a fair trial that the bourgeoisie of the Tar Heel state holds?

Judges Preach.

There is an enormous amount of local patriotism here. Whether it is their weather or their courts the bourgeoisie are eloquently indignant at any criticism made by "foreigners." They are immensely proud of their religion, their home brew, their climate, their chivalry—even of their backwardness culturally, politically and economically, it sometimes seems. Any politician hoping for advancement must be a staunch upholder of religion, of the status quo, of the Jim-Crow system, of everything southern. Every editor and lawyer must be able to illustrate his speech or story with Biblical references. Every judge must be able to preach a sermon extemporaneously.

When a jury at Chester, S. C., found Rafe King guilty of the murder of his wife a few days ago, the judge, J. K. Henry, pronounced sentence: "death by electrocution as provided by law, and may God have mercy on your soul." King nervously licked his lips on which there was a sickly smile, and started falteringly towards the table of the defense counsel. But as though it were not enough punishment for a man to burn in the electric chair, Judge Henry halted him for additional torture.

Cruel and Unusual.

"The state can make no other use for you than as an example to deter others from a horrible life," unctuously preached the venerable judge. "That's the only use the state can make of you. It has been verified and verified: 'He that soweth to the flesh, shall of the flesh reap corruption.' And he that soweth to the wind, shall of the wind reap whirlwind." I wish that it could be written across the heavens so that all our young men could see it.

"You have led a puffed life and you have reaped the whirlwind. The time that is given you before you go to the chair is for you to meditate and prepare yourself. And that is the only hope for you,—repentance before God."

With an expression as of a great duty well done, the jurist finished his sermon.

Thereupon the Rev. E. B. Hunter, who had King arrested—"the stool-pigeon of the Lord," as it were—dropped into a chair beside the condemned man and proceeded to make

Boss Press Failed in Attempt to Whip Up Lynching Spirit Against Strikers

the best of the opportunity thus given him to make King a little more miserable.

As the morbidly curious crowd filed out, more than a few remarked sagely: "Well, a North Carolina jury would never have convicted him." The newspaper editorial writers had the opportunity next day to chorus about the grandeur of justice, and to sermonize about the warning in this case to the younger generation, and to point out that this was the first white man in more than thirty years to be sentenced to death in Chester county, and what a good example this is, and that the crime wave is due to the fact that most criminals escape properly severe punishment, and if there were more sentenced to death there would be less crime, etc., etc., ad nauseum. Never a word about the economic causes of crime.

The editorial page of the Charlotte News of July 11, following the death sentence upon King, is typical. It would be hard to find such a gem of editorial writing:

"PREACHERS OUT OF THE PULPIT.

"Not all the fine and effective preachers of the country are in the pulpits. . . . The remarks of Judge Henry addressed to the condemned man, Rafe King, . . . represent a case in point.

"One listening might have well thought that one was hearing the urgings of some evangelist with a passionate yearning for the spirits of men. Judge Henry had no tone of sternness in his voice; there was nothing but gentility, kindness and persuasiveness. He was preaching the doomed man a sermon in which he pointed to him the only source of help and salvation.

"The jurist is himself a man of God. Long an elder in the Church, he is famed for his practical religion. . . . Quiet and dignified in his demeanor, bashful almost to the point of boyish modesty, Judge Henry is not like a great many other churchmen who allow their religious fervor to take the form of some vanishing form of effervescence. On the other hand, he thinks soundly, feels deeply and keeps one of those consciences that are void of offense toward his fellowman, a Christian layman who can preach effectively the Gospel of the Nazarene."

Another choice bit of "sound thinking and deep feeling"—in the same newspaper:

"SOMETHING TO LEARN.

"North Carolina could learn a bit about the conduct of court from her sister state, South Carolina, where this week the famous King case was conducted and the death penalty imposed upon the dapper defendant.

"In South Carolina courts, judging from the proceedings at Chester, are institutions to be respected (1). They are tribunals of justice, where men come for the determination of the truth, and they are so regarded by the people. Those who enter approach with due respect to the sanctity of the institution and accord it the dignity and respect due an institution which determines the fates of men.

"The jurist, clothed in a long flowing judicial robe, commands respect of all those within. All arise at his

entrance and stand until he acknowledges the sign of respect.

"There is no overshadowing of the court by a curiously idle public, which might jam in to see what is going on and grab the limelight. The public knows its place and keeps it.

"Attorneys give the court every respect. There is no wrangling back and forth, and when the court rules, the court has ruled and the lawyers bow to its will. There is no whining. 'Now, your Honor. When His Honor speaks, the last word is spoken and it is accepted.' 'Attorneys' rise whenever they have a word to say. . . . As for addressing the court without rising, that is unheard of.

"Courts are sacred institutions, one of the foundations of our form of government, and rightfully should be given every respect. We repeat, North Carolina could learn a lot from her neighboring state of South Carolina."

Why Just Now?

Is it a coincidence that this impassioned appeal for more respect for the "dignity and sanctity of the court" comes just after the habeas corpus hearings of the fifteen Gastonia strikers and union organizers held for the murder of Chief of Police Aderholt who lost his life on June 7th in a raid upon the strikers' tent colony, in an attempt to get rid of the N. T. W. U.? At these hearings, the procedure was such that the few exponents of liberalism to be found in the southern press, protested that "in a long time we have not heard of a more disgraceful scene in a court of justice than that which was presented with Clyde Hoey as the chief participant, at a habeas corpus hearing in Charlotte last week." (From an editorial in the Chapel Hill Weekly.) The editor goes on to give a digest of the cross-examination of Amy Schechter, one of the defendants, in which Clyde Hoey demanded to know her religious beliefs. Judge Harding overruled the objections of the defense to these questions, and insisted upon a monosyllabic answer to prevent Amy Schechter from expanding her atheistic views, perhaps for fear that someone of the "younger generation" might hear and lose faith. The same sort of thing took place at the hearings of the other defendants.

Even the reactionary Raleigh Times was moved to editorialize: "The whole proceeding was cheapened and compromised by the manner in which the question was framed, by the monosyllabic answer demanded, and by the gross inference drawn from it by the attorney. Tactics such as those pursued by Mr. Hoey in this case revolt fair minds, even when they are indulged in the liberty of hurly-burly attempts to influence the minds and excite the prejudice of ignorant jurors."

Mr. Hoey, brother-in-law of Governor Gardner and aspirant to Congress, was the leader of the defeated defense in the Rafe King case and is leader of the prosecution of the Gastonia strikers. He is very close to the big mill owning interests in North Carolina and was employed by them, together with a huge battery of mill company lawyers, to help the prosecution of the organizers of the National Textile Workers

Union who have dared to threaten the open-shop with its starvation wages, 12-hour day and stretch-out system, its ruthless exploitation of mill workers, hitherto "cheap, docile and unorganized," and who are now in revolt led by the N. T. W. U.

It is also significant that on the same editorial page of the Charlotte News for July 11 on which are printed the above stirring appeals for respect for the majesty of the law, there appears a third editorial, entitled: "IT IS WITHIN OUR OWN HOUSE."

"We wonder sometimes if there are any people around here who are foolish and deluded enough to harbor the thought that the Communist debauchery that has been in progress in Gastonia is strictly and purely a Gastonia affair, that we have nothing here in Charlotte to worry about, that the trouble lies entirely across the river. . . . The entire south has this problem not at its door but right inside its own house."

"That the Communist rebellion is definitely planned to show itself on Southern battlefields can not intelligently be questioned. It is only accidental that Gastonia was chosen as the first spot on which to stack arms and has later been accepted as Southern headquarters by the Communist International. . . . There is no way for us to escape the banefulness of it, neither is there a way for us to hold ourselves immune to the evils and sinister subtleties of the movement."

"If the bolt of blackness known as Bolshevism hits in Gastonia and turns things topsy-turvy there, it produces its like effects throughout other communities. . . ."

On the same page this champion of All that is Sacred in America gives its Bible Thought for the day:

"MAN'S EXTREMITY, GOD'S OPPORTUNITY.—When my soul fainted within me I remembered the Lord; and my prayer came in unto thee, into thine holy temple."

Keep Their Powder Dry.

The mill owners are not quite reduced to this extremity! They have many instruments much more effective than "the Lord." They may have their meek and humble servants, the clergymen, praying to God to rid them of these pests, the Communists, even as in Biblical times the priests prayed to be rid of the plague of locusts, or as Job prayed to be rid of his running sores. But the mill owners leave this sort of nonsense to their priests. They resort to other and more material means to save their "sacred institutions"—meaning the stretch-out, wage-cut, the open-shop, the profit system—they have recourse to the police, the militia, the courts, the government, and, if necessary, to lynching.

An interesting transformation has taken place in the editorial policies of the southern capitalist press. At first almost all papers joined with the Gastonia Gazette in howling for the blood of the leaders of the N. T. W. U. after the shooting. The editors convicted the strikers out of court of the crime of being union organizers, Communists, atheists, etc., etc. It was taken for granted that if they were all these terrible things, they were ipso facto murderers, or at least potentially criminals of the most degraded kind and ought to be lynched, electrocuted or jailed on general principles.

Workers Not Fooled. Then a few outstanding exponents of liberalism came out with their criticism of this campaign to lynch

CEMENT By FEODOR GLADKOV

Translated by A. S. Arthur and C. Ashleigh.
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Gleb Chumalo, Red Army Commissar, returns to his home on the Black Sea after the Civil Wars to find the great cement works, where he had formerly worked, in ruins and the life of the town disorganized. He discovers a great change in his wife, Dasha, whom he has not seen for three years. She is no longer the conventional wife, dependent on him, but a woman with a life of her own, a leader among the women of the town together with Polia Mekhova, secretary of the Women's Section of the Communist Party.

Under the direction of Gleb the reconstruction of the factory is begun. He fights against the bureaucrat, Shramm, chairman of the Economic Council, who is opposed to getting production started.

THROUGH his half-closed eyes, Shibus was looking at Shramm from his dark corner behind the table; he seemed drowsy and bored.

"Yes, I also say that Shramm has made no objection. Shramm cannot object, and even if it appears that he does—do not believe your ears. Shramm no longer exists: Shramm is an anachronism."

And Shibus relaxed into his boredom and blind fatigue. Gleb noticed how Shramm's effeminate face quivered convulsively and became very old; and his eyes suddenly became filled with darkness and terror.

The Food Commissar, Khapko, surveyed them all with the stern eye of a master, hanging his hand upon the table.

"Right . . . ! Take care, you people! Now they're going to take your last pair of breeches. And in another month we'll be going stick in hand to make the alliance between town and country. Come on with the Food Tax, we'll say! This isn't the year 1918 for you! This is the alliance of town and village! Oh, hell!"

No one listened to him; they were accustomed not to listen to his jokes, which he would utter sternly for the benefit of everyone. But he was the only person to listen to them or think about them.

LUKHAVA nervously walked to the table and made the following proposal:

"That we send Comrade Chumalo to the Bureau of Industry in order to obtain the prompt fulfillment of the decisions of this Economic Council, and to secure the further supplies needed for the factory."

Again nervously and quickly he walked back to his place by the wall. He sat with his feet back under his chair and his chin on his hands.

Gleb went up to Engineer Kleist, took him by the arm and laughed.

"Well, I'm going, as sure as twice two make four. Eh! I'll stir up a stink at the Bureau of Industry! What do you say, Comrade Technologist? And, you know, Comrades, this man is not just a technologist, but he's pure gold—a famous specialist of the Socialist Soviet Republic. The real thing!"

The next day Gleb left to go to the Bureau of Industry, promising to return in a week's time. At the factory the work was proceeding: they were repairing the buildings, the railway lines, the engines and the machinery within various departments. From morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, without a stop, the burning air between the mountain and the factory, the air which quivered with dust and foliage, resounded with the clash of metal, the rattling of trucks—to all of which the power-house played a monotonous humming accompaniment.

The ropeway for the delivery of wood was in continual operation; the trucks rumbled and the steel cables hummed. Trucks rattled along the quays, cuckoos were calling, and the wood was falling thunderously into the empty wagons.

In the blue and glittering bay, lonely ships rode in incomprehensible sad expectation.

DASHA was frequently away from the Women's Section, at conferences and on official journeys. Every week Lizaveta assembled the women in the hall of the club; and, until midnight, through the open windows, came a wild uproar to disturb the pensive quietude of mountain, woods and valleys.

And when they started for home in the darkness, they continued their shouting; and their shrieks reminded one of their former quarrels about hens, eggs, and other housewifery interests. But, listening attentively, you would notice that, with all their shouting, they weren't quarrelling; it was only the excitement of the discussion at their club, which they had brought with them into the street, into the night silence.

"Lizaveta is wrong. I tell you she is not right!"

"Don't talk rot, Malashka. She's right! We women are all a lot of fools!"

"Well, if you are, I don't want to be one. I'm going to cut my hair—Plaita, my Comrades, are a hangman's noose for the women. They're for a man to hang on to—a misfortune for the woman—!"

"Nothing of the kind! Damn it, I'm not going to be led about by a loose woman. I shan't take my ikon down and shall go to church in spite of her. Lizaveta's home is a strange bed and the Communist gang is her church."

"Yes, and look what's coming to the girls and boys. The Kom-somols! There used to be the fear of sin and they used to respect people, but now—Kom-somol!"

"It's you who are fools, you other ones. Don't your men beat you enough?"

"You're a fool yourself! And you'll be a worse fool if you quit your children, husband and home!"

"Yes, because they don't take enough care of the working people. They put up all kinds of shops and cafes and have let the women go to hell. Starve, if you like. . . ."

It was like this every week; whether Lizaveta and Domasha were in charge of the meeting or whether Dasha was there to help them.

Through the help of the Communist Group and of the Club, they had organized two groups for the "liquidation of illiteracy"; and when they started their first lessons, there were only women at the desks. Dasha's speech that night went straight to the hearts of the women:

"You must realize, women, that tonight by attend here so well you have beaten the men, and have given good proof of your proletarian class-consciousness. . . ."

And the women shouted and clapped their hands; and their fresh gaiety resembled that of festive birds.

Every morning and evening Dasha called at the Children's Home, called the Krupskaya Home, to kiss Nurka; and she saw that Nurka was flickering out from day to day like a candle. The child had become all bones, and the skin on her face was yellow and rumpled like an old woman's. Nurka would look at her mother with her dark, sad, sunken eyes, and Dasha felt that these eyes had witnessed something great and indefinable, and that therefore the sun and the sky had grown for her small and distant. Nurka was usually silent and pensive, these days; and seemed quite indifferent when Dasha parted from her.

AND, that year, for the first time, Dasha suffered intolerable anguish, but she hid it deep within herself. No one seemed to notice this pain in her, only Comrade Mekhova glanced at her once from her place at the table and then, suddenly, in alarm, her gaze fixed itself attentively, disquieted.

"What's the matter with you, Dasha? I believe you have some trouble. . . ."

"Oh, have I? Where did you get this fancy, Comrade Mekhova?"

Polia remained silent for a moment, examining Dasha attentively with her tired eyes. And something in her eyes reminded Dasha of Nurka's sad gaze.

"Dasha, I did not know that you could lie or deceive."

"Well, all right! I have some trouble, Comrade Mekhova. Why do you want to know what trouble it is? It doesn't concern anyone."

"Yes, that's just it, Dasha! We're strongly organized, strongly bound together. But we're terribly apart, one from another, in our private lives; and none cares how the other lives and breathes. Yes, that's just it—that's the terrible part of it. By the way, you always seem to dislike it when people talk about this."

They both grew silent, apart and shut up in themselves.

(To Be Continued.)

to whip up a lynching spirit on the part of large numbers, and the case, as defense counsel. The hysterical campaign of vilification was held up to scorn. But most important of all, the masses of workers did not fall for this bunk. The papers failed miserably in their effort

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